

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.

Barometer 30.04

October 26, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 72. 2 p.m. 74. Humidity 74.

October 26, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 71. 2 p.m. 75. Humidity 78. 56.

2943 號八初月九年寅甲

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1914.

一十月二號六十二月拾英曆舊

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ALLIES MAINTAIN THEIR POSITIONS.

THREE MORE GERMAN BATTERIES DESTROYED

Germany Presses Turkey to Fight.

BUT THE PORTE STILL FAVOURS NEUTRALITY.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph"]

Germans Claim to have Captured 500 British.

Oct. 25, 10.35 p.m.
A German official report states that further strong German forces crossed the River Yser on the 24th inst., after heavy fighting. The Allies have been reinforced eastward of Ypres, but the Germans advanced at several points and captured 500 British troops. The Germans still occupy Roulers.

British Destroy Three More German Batteries.

Oct. 25, 7 p.m.
A Paris communique states that there is no change from the North Sea to Arras. Our positions round Arras are being maintained in the conditions as reported yesterday. Our field guns on the heights of the Meuse destroyed three more German batteries, including one of large calibre.

Turkey Refuses to Help Germany.

Oct. 25, 7.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople states that, with the increasingly favourable military situation of the Allies, combined with the Russian victory, German pressure to induce Turkey to participate in the war is becoming greater. The Porte, however, continues to assure the ambassadors of the Entente that it will not abandon its neutrality.

Germans Announce the Fall of Warsaw.

The Germans have issued a circular announcing the fall of Warsaw.

Brave Japanese.

Mr. S. Imai, Consul-General for Japan, forwards us the following official news received by him:—

The sinking of our cruiser Takachiho is believed to have been caused by an explosion of the magazine, hit by a torpedo shot from the German destroyer "S 90." According to three survivors, the sailors of the sinking cruiser, while drifting, were chanting the National Anthem or military songs, from which fact it may be learned how composed they were on the brink of death.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Russians on the Heels of Austrians.

Oct. 24, 2.25 a.m.
A Petrograd communique says that the Russians beyond the river Vistula are on the heels of the enemy's retreating armies. The Germans to the north of the river Pilica, after a poor resistance, have been driven back as far as Skernewitz (about 42 miles SW. of Warsaw).

Southward of the Pilica a severe battle is proceeding. The Austro-German front extends for twenty-five miles. The Austrians are still endeavouring to hold the Vistula above the river Ianka, but the Russians are crossing.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Violent German Attacks Repulsed by Allies.

Oct. 24, 1.10 a.m.

A communique issued from Paris at midnight says: From the sea to the south of Arras violent German attacks have been everywhere repulsed. We have captured in Argonne the village of Melicourt, commanding the roads from Varennes to the valley of the Aisne. There is nothing to report elsewhere.

German Submarine Sunk by H.M.S. Badger.

Oct. 24, 4.35 p.m.

It is officially reported that the British destroyer Badger rammed and sank a German submarine off the Dutch coast. The Badger's bow was somewhat damaged.

The Rebel Maritz Driven Back.

Oct. 25, 1.5 p.m.

An official message from Pretoria states that the rebel Maritz attacked Keimoes with his whole force. The garrison held the enemy till reinforced, when the enemy was driven back. Our casualties were small. The Union troops behaved gallantly.

Maritz's Troops.

Maritz's force is probably over a thousand, included in which are several hundred Germans. They have eight guns and four machine guns.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special editions of yesterday:—]

Thirteen British Steamers Sunk.

Oct. 23, 2 p.m.

The steamer Orefeld has arrived at Las Palmas with the crews of the following thirteen steamers which have been sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic Ocean, totalling 60,000 tons: Highland Hope, Cervantes, Maple Branch, Strathroy, Lynrowan, Cornish City, Rio Ignessa (sic), Niocto, Maria de Larrinaga, Fara, Indrani, Pruth and Condor.

[Highland Hope, 5,150 tons, owned by the Nelson Line (Liverpool) Ltd., and built by Russell and Co. Port Glasgow, in 1903; Cervantes, 4,635 tons, owned by Liv. Brazil and River Plate S.N. Co. Ltd., built by D. and W. Henderson, Ltd., Glasgow, in 1895; Strathroy, 4,336 tons, Strathroy S.S. Co. (Barrell and Son), built by W. Hamilton & Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow, in 1903; Lynrowan, 3,384 tons, was owned by the Liver. S.S. Co., Ltd., Liverpool. She was built by R. Craggs and Sons, Ltd., Middlesbrough, in 1907.

Niocto, 2,807 tons, owned by Larrinaga and Co. Liverpool, built by W. Doxford and Sons, Sunderland, 1884.

Maria de Larrinaga, 4,018 tons, owned by Larrinaga and Co. Liverpool, built by O. Connell and Co. Glasgow, 1898.

Fara, 4,300 tons, owned by Fargrove Steam Nav. Co., built by W. Doxford and Son Ltd., Sunderland in 1910.

Indrani, 4,004 tons, owned by Indra Line Ltd., built by Naval Con. and Arm. Co. Ltd., Barrow, in 1894.

Pruth, 4,408 tons, owned by Mercantile S.S. Co., built by W. Gray and Co. Ltd., West Hartlepool, in 1905.

Condor, 3,053 tons, N.Y. and Pacific S.S. Co. Ltd., built by J. L. Thompson and Sons, Sunderland, in 1893.]

The Search for Commerce Destroyers.

Oct. 23, 7.30 p.m.

The Admiralty to-night announces that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas. Seventy warships of the Allies are searching for them, including a number of the fastest British cruisers. The destruction of the enemy is a matter of time, patience and luck, owing to the vastness of the oceans and the innumerable archipelagos.

Hitherto our vessels have been on most serious and important convoy duty; now, however, the searches are being continually augmented. Meanwhile merchantmen must observe the Admiralty instructions, which have been effective. Out of 4,000 British ships only twenty-seven have been sunk. Insurance has dropped from 25.5.0 to 22.0. In 9,000 voyages less than five ships per thousand have been interfered with, consequently there is no occasion for anxiety or excuse for complaint. The position inspires confidence and satisfaction, especially as German overseas trade has ceased.

French Warships Bombard Cameroon Ports.

Bordeaux via London, Oct. 24, 11 a.m.

Two French warships bombarded the Cameroon ports Compo and Kribli from October 11th until October 14th, after twice demanding their surrender without reply.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

A Fluctuating Struggle.

Oct. 24, 4.40 p.m.

A Paris communique states that on the left the battle continues. The enemy made progress north of Dixmude and around La Bassée. We advanced very appreciably east of Nieuport, in the region of Longemarck (about 5 miles NNE. of Ypres) and in the country between Armentieres and Lille. There have been here inevitable fluctuations in the fighting line, which on the whole is being held.

On the rest of our front several night attacks by the Germans have been repulsed.

We have made slight progress at several points and in Woivre our advance has been continued in the direction of the forests of Montmore and Le Pretre.

British Monitors at Work Again.

Oct. 24, 6.10 p.m.

The Admiralty announces that throughout yesterday the monitors with other British warships co-operated with the Belgian Army.

All the German attacks on Nieuport were repulsed by the naval fire which enfiladed the German lines and caused heavy losses, as prisoners testify.

We also bombarded the German batteries at Ostend. Admiral Hood has now a fine flotilla of suitable vessels which are not of great naval value.

This fleet has been persistently attacked by torpedoes discharged from a submarine, which missed the Wildfire and the Myrmidon.

We again drove off the submarine. Naval aeroplanes and balloons directed the fire of the warships.

We have not sustained any losses.

Sierra Leone's Gift.

Oct. 24, 6.30 p.m.

The Press Bureau has published details of the war gift of £5,000 by Sierra Leone and also Mr. Harcourt's letter of thanks.

German Request for Armistice Refused.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that it is officially reported, contrary to German official statements, that we have retained a large part of the ground conquered to the south of Thiaucourt.

The Germans asked for an armistice to bury their dead. We refused this and, resuming the offensive, we made fresh progress.

Eye witness' Statement.

Oct. 24, 11.30 a.m.

An eyewitness' statement published from headquarters, continuing his narrative of the seventeenth, states that, despite the trying nature of the fighting and the rain, the troops are most fit and the fact that they are steadily advancing and that the enemy is giving way has proved a most welcome and inspiring change, after some weeks of monotony in the trenches.

German prisoners report that their advanced troops are short of food and exhausted by the continual outpost work, while the British can afford to give their troops more rest and plenty of good food.

Many of the Germans had only two months' service, but, nevertheless, the enemy in front are fighting with skill and are showing considerable powers of endurance.

As the campaign proceeds the tenacity of the Germans to rely on their splendid war material, with which they are so amply provided, rather than on the employment of masses of men, becomes more and more marked.

There are now indications, however, that their supply of material is not inexhaustible and there are various evidences that they are obliged to have recourse to old models of rifles and guns.

French Steamer Ashore.

Oct. 24, 11.40 a.m.

The French steamer Marie Henriette is ashore off Cape Baffeur with wounded on board.

S.O.S. signals have been received at the Isle of Wight, and a French ship is standing by.

Russians Cross the Vistula.

Oct. 24, 12.50 a.m.

An official statement says there has been a vigorous offensive movement by the Russian armies, which crossed the Vistula on a broad front, meeting with no resistance from the Germans, who continue to retreat.

In the trenches under Irangard the Russians captured a large quantity of munitions, which had been abandoned by the German Reserve Guard Corps in its precipitate retreat.

The Austrian armies continue to fight desperately on the Vistula above Soltz, on the San and particularly south of Przemyśl.

German Batteries Destroyed.

Oct. 24, 12.55 a.m.

An official statement issued at eleven o'clock last evening says the situation on the left wing generally is unchanged. The action has continued with great violence, particularly around Arras, La Bassée and Armentieres. The Allies lost ground at some points round La Bassée but gained some ground east of Armentieres. Generally speaking, on this part of the front the situation is unchanged.

North of the Aisne our artillery has destroyed three German batteries.

Newfoundland Contingent Arrives.

Oct. 23, 6.45 p.m.

The Press Bureau authorizes Reuter's Agency to announce that the Newfoundland contingent has arrived in Great Britain.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The death is announced of General Sir Charles Douglas.

The Germans have issued a circular announcing the fall of Warsaw.

The Russians beyond the Vistula are on the heels of the enemy's retreating armies.

Violent German attacks from the sea to south of Arras have everywhere been repulsed.

The destroyer Badger has rammed and sunk a German submarine off the Dutch coast.

French field guns on the heights of the Meuse have destroyed three more German batteries, including one of large calibre.

Despite pressure by Germany, Turkey continues to assure the Entente Ambassadors that she will not abandon neutrality.

The French have captured the village of Melicourt, which commands the roads from Varennes to the valley of the Aisne.

The Germans northward of the River Pilica have shown poor resistance and have been driven back by the Russians.

Colonel Maritz's force has attacked Keimoes, but has been driven back, the Union troops behaving most gallantly.

The naval fire from the British flotilla off the Belgian coast enfiladed the German lines and caused heavy losses.

There are indications that the German war material is not inexhaustible and that old models of rifles and guns are being used.

The steamer Orefeld has arrived at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe.

The Germans claim that strong forces of theirs have crossed the River Yser, they also say they have captured 500 British.

German prisoners taken by the British state that their advanced troops are short of food and exhausted by continual outpost work.

The Admiralty announces that nine German cruisers are on the high seas and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

General news and a war speech by Mr. Kipling appear on page 3.

Germans and Austrians in Hongkong are to leave by Sunday next.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

The man Almborg was to-day sentenced to three months' imprisonment in connection with the recent shooting affray.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Thursday, October 29.

Sale of Leasehold Property—

G.P. Lammer's Sales Rooms.—

3 p.m.

Friday, October 30.

Organ Recital, St. John's

Cathedral, in aid of the Prince of

Wales Fund.—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, October 31.

Ministering Children's League

bazaar.—Government House

Grounds.

H.K. Jockey Club meeting—

noon.

Wednesday, November 4.

Licensing Session.

NOTICES

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MOTOR BOATSOF THE FOLLOWING MAKES
BUFFALO, KELVIN
AND
THORNYCROFT.LOWEST PRICES & FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
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LARGE STOCK OF ALL SIZES ON HAND.

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CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY.DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
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Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of
Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
Write for Pamphlet and Full Particulars to
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CAN Be Cured.THEN why be halt suffocated,
and sit up all night cough-
ing and gasping for breath when
a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt
relief and ensure a good night's
rest? This, the only genuine cure
for Asthma, discovered by Mr.
NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if
taken when necessary, effect a
radical cure of this erstwhile in-
curable malady.Obtainable at Messrs. A. S.
WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all
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PORTLAND CEMENT

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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese
graduate versed in litera-
ture, has been a teacher to
European officials and merchants
in this Colony for over ten years.
He has a good method of train-
ing Europeans to pass in the
Chinese examination, and is
possessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has
also a good knowledge of Man-
darin and Hakka.Those who intend learning the
Chinese language are requested
to write c/o "Hongkong Tele-
graph" office or direct to 39
Cochrane Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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PROVISION & COAL
MERCHANTS
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

NOTICES

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PRESERVED GINGER

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6-5 lb. jars \$15.50

12-2 1/2 lb. jars \$17.00

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(A. 1. Quality)

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Best Quality
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(Own Selection)

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6-5 lb jars \$16.50

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Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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SPECIAL MONTHLY TERMS TO RESIDENTS.

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Those desiring Economy combined with Comfort, Quiet and a Most
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For the Best Cakes, Scones, Bread, Coffee, Meals a la Carte
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Minerals. Only at

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

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BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM
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F. P. BAUR, late SAVOY HOTEL,
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Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and
Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
Tel. Add. "Phoenix."

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quality of Sugar. We give our special
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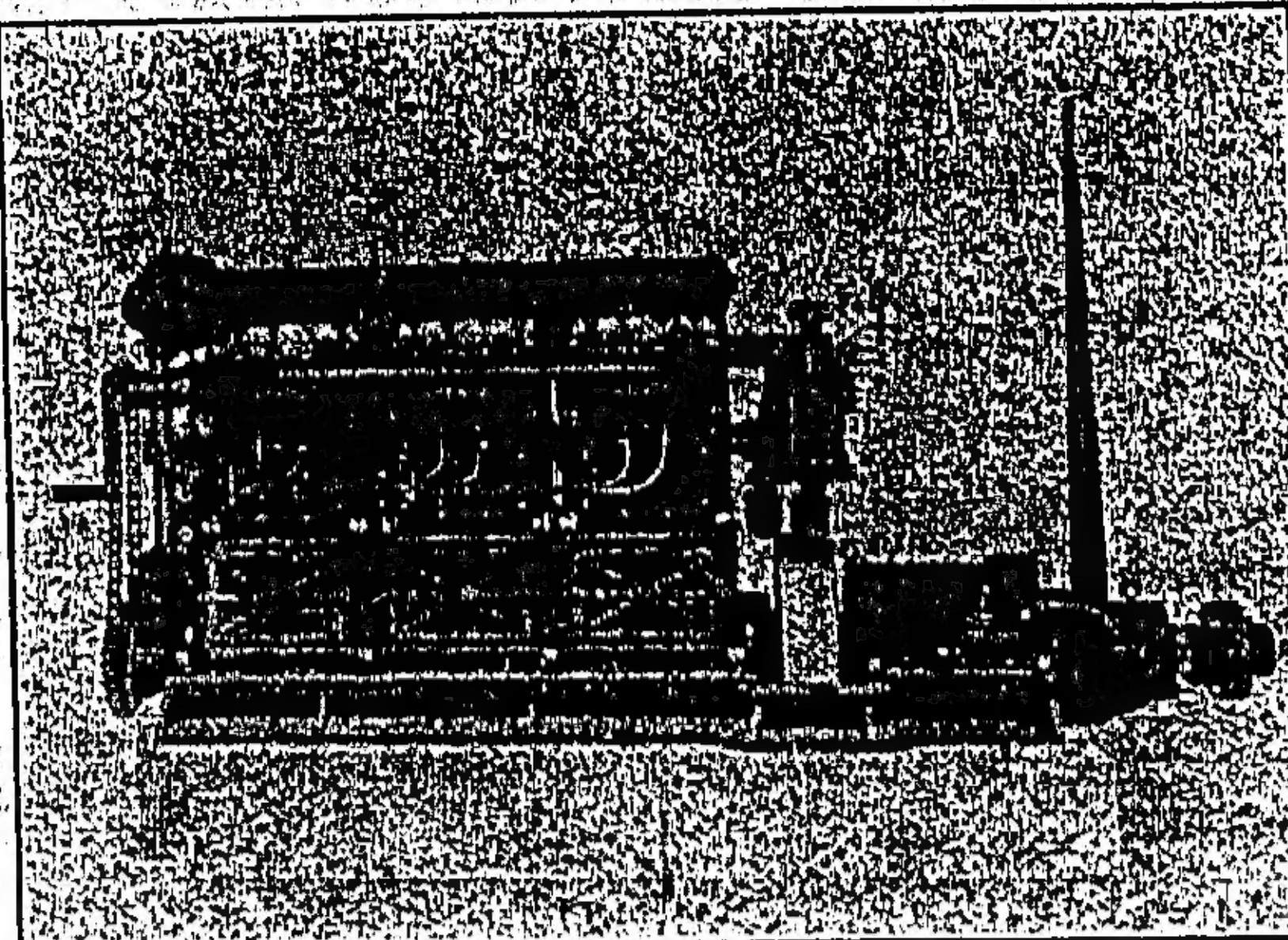
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TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

NOTICES

THE PENTA KEROSENE MOTOR.



36 H.P. PENTA MARINE MOTOR

MOST RELIABLE ENGINE IN THE MARKET.
SMALL, COMPACT, ECONOMICAL. FOR
STATIONARY AS WELL AS MARINE
PURPOSES. VARIOUS SIZES IN STOCK.
DEMONSTRATION BOAT IN HARBOUR.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO.
IN CHINA LTD.
YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR.)OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Greek Mobilization.

The one cause for misapprehen-
sion is the possibility of an
existing understanding between
Bulgaria and Turkey for offence
and defence. If such there be,
Rumania will be forced into the
conflict, probably as ally of
Russia, and the theatre of opera-
tions would thus be enlarged to
include a third Balkan war. So
recently as June last Greece and
Turkey were ready to come to
grips, but a clash was avoided; if
they now join the European
melee, it would seem that there is
a possibility of thoroughly solving
the armament question in all
quarters once and for all and
effecting the permanent peace
of Europe by the elimination of
both Turkey and Bulgaria.

Daily Press.

Oil in the Navy.

All the sixteen new light
cruisers are also to use oil, and
the battleships of the Queen
Elizabeth type are not provided
with coal bunkers. The oil ex-
perts, doubtless flushed with
thoughts of a golden future, pro-
phesize that the next step will
be the use of oil for the manu-
facture of gas as power for a
new type of internal combustion
engine; and the advantage of
this engine would be the abolition
of boilers—always a source of
great danger to the ship and her
crew when she finds their way
among them—and also of funnels,
which tend to make a warship
unenviably conspicuous. The
Navy has not yet adopted this
engine even on small craft, and
their use on battleships is still a
matter of doubt for the reason
that the engines of H.M.S. Tiger
develop 80,000 h.p., and an oil
engine of that capacity has yet to
be built. However, manufacturers
of these engines are alive to the
fact that the British Navy is open
to accept a new type of engine
that will eliminate the dis-
advantages and dangers of
boilers, obviate the necessity for
a puzzling network of steam
pipes, and conserve space and
weight. And when a payable
demand is known to be in exist-
ence, supply cannot long be de-
layed. A fleet of war vessels
without funnels would no doubt
form a peculiar picture, but such
a development would not surprise
those who realise the increased
potentialities of war vessels when
the motive power is supplied by
oil.

China Mail.

Trade Openings against the
Germans.In the case of reputable firms
business might be much enhanced
by conforming to the manner in
which their affairs are usually
conducted. In these matters the
chambers of commerce, informa-
tion bureaux and the Consular
service now render a considerable
amount of assistance. It is largely
as a result of our Consuls' work
abroad that the Commercial In-
telligence Branch of the Board of
Trade has been able to publish
promptly so many bulletins deal-
ing with Germany's export trade.
Several of these bulletins deal
with branches of work of interest
to our readers, and those pub-
lished during the last few days, on
topics touched on above, are
likely to be as valuable in sug-
gesting openings for British trade
as those issued earlier.These facts are culled from
"Engineering," which on such
matters writes with authority,
and British manufacturers the
world over would do well to con-
sider them closely and seriously.To all whom it may concern.
The Singapore Chamber of
Commerce and Exchange asks all
firms interested in either home-
ward or outward cargo on board
German or Austrian vessels, now
seeking refuge in Dutch East
India ports, who have not already
done so, to send full particulars
to the acting Secretary.Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Pindon Haddock, Kippers &c.
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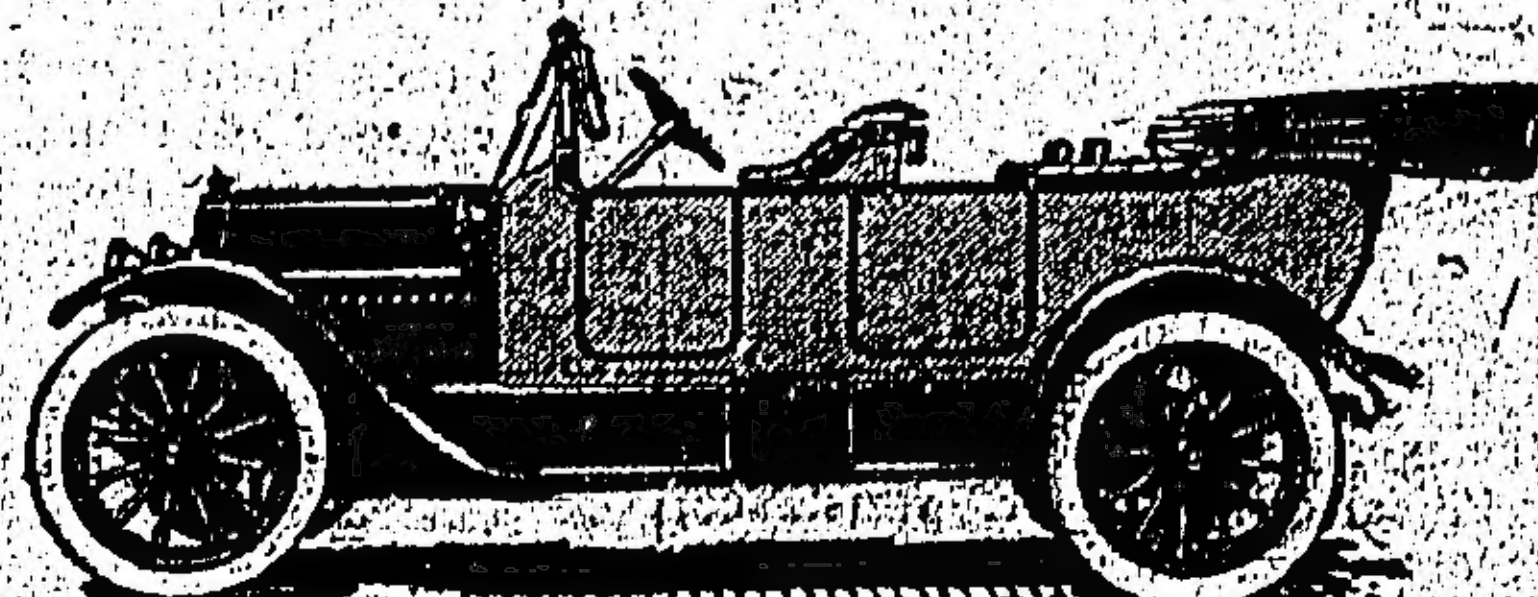
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relative to Typewriters.FOR SALE:—Clippers, Paper Fasteners, Cheque Protectors,
Numbering Machines, Safety Pocket Lighters, etc.Selected novels by well-known authors. Cycle and other machinery
cleaned and repaired. Prices very moderate.LAW & Shudebaker No. 2 Duddell St.
SONS Sole Agent

TRAMWAY COMPANY
SUED.P. W. D. Servant Claims Damages
for Wrongful Imprisonment.

At the Summary Court, this morning, J. S. Chalmers, a surveyor in the Public Works Department, sued the Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. for damages for alleged wrongful imprisonment. The claim is for \$1,000.

The case for the plaintiff, as set out in the documents, is that on May 20 the plaintiff, for reward to the defendants, travelled as a passenger on one of their trams from Causeway Bay to the General Post Office. While travelling, it is alleged that the defendants, by their servant, gave the plaintiff into custody of a police officer on a false charge, then made by the servant, of refusing to pay his fare, though being unable to show the defendant's servant the ticket which he had bought for his journey, and caused the plaintiff to be wrongfully imprisoned in the public streets and in the Central Police Station for one hour.

The defendants, in their reply, stated that the plaintiff avoided and refused payment of the fare legally demandable, and that the plaintiff refused to state his name and residence, which were unknown to the defendants' inspector, when requested by the said inspector to do so, and that the plaintiff did not either deliver up the ticket or pay the said fare when required by the inspector to do so. These acts, the defendants claimed, were contrary to the Tramways Ordinance 1902 and the bye-laws made thereunder. The defendants further claimed that it was lawful for their servant to give a passenger into the custody of a police officer, in accordance with the said Ordinance and bye-laws. No servant of the defendants has authority from them to give a passenger into custody except in accordance with the Ordinance and bye-laws and if, which the defendants denied, any servant of theirs exceeded the scope of such authority, the defendants were not liable therefor. The defendants also denied that any servant of theirs preferred a false charge against the plaintiff or caused him to be wrongfully imprisoned.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, defended.

Mr. Jenkin outlined the plaintiff's case as set out above, and added that his case was that his client produced a ticket which was issued to him by the tramway conductor. The defendants' case, as he understood it, was, admitting that the plaintiff did deliver up a ticket, it was either an old one, or a wrong one altogether.

The plaintiff, in the witness box, said he was a surveyor in the Public Works Department, and on May 20 of this year he was surveying at Shaukiwan. At about midday he boarded a car at Quarry Bay, paying his fare and obtaining a ticket to Causeway Bay. While on the car he became acquainted with Captain Spink, who had given evidence de bene esse. He left the car at Causeway Bay, throwing his ticket away, before he boarded the next car. He then took a car to the Post Office, sitting on the top deck with Captain Spink. Shortly after the car started, a conductor demanded his fare. A ticket was issued and he retained it in his hand.

Later a tram inspector boarded the car near the Soldiers' Club and asked plaintiff to show his ticket. Plaintiff showed his ticket. The inspector took the ticket, and then said it was a wrong one. Plaintiff said it was the ticket given him in exchange for the ten cents paid to the conductor. He asked plaintiff to pay again or leave the car, and this plaintiff refused to do. The inspector took Captain Spink's tickets first, and he gave up two, Captain Spink said he gave up two tickets, one of which was bad, and suggested that the three tickets had got mixed and that the inspector was wrong in supposing the bad ticket belonged to plaintiff.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

An excellent show was again given at the Victoria Theatre last night, when the film "The Duchess of the Folies Bergeres" was screened. The picture is a long and magnificently comic one and will, we are sure, prove most popular. Douglas and Barry are still drawing big houses and are likely to do so, for their turns are brimful of interest. Mr. Douglas, as Napoleon, is a great success and Miss Barry's songs and stories are as charming as ever.

To-morrow night the Great Duncan and his Novelty Company begin their season.

Nevertheless plaintiff searched his pockets. The police were called, and a Sikh policeman arrived and asked plaintiff to leave the car. Plaintiff asked why he should, and the Sikh policeman said he did not know; the inspector had told him. Then a second Sikh policeman boarded the car, which all the time was moving. This was near the King Edward Hotel, and he also asked the plaintiff to leave the car. Plaintiff again refused to do so. The tram inspector asked plaintiff for his name and address, and he replied that he would give it at the Police Station, if necessary. Arriving at the Post Office, the tram inspector, Captain Spink, the police (at least one of them) and plaintiff left the car. The tram inspector then gave plaintiff in charge. Plaintiff asked to be allowed to go to the Company's office to see the manager, but the police refused, saying he would have to go to the police station. The police at no times laid hands on him.

At the station the tram inspector asked Inspector P. O. Sullivan to charge the plaintiff, but he, after hearing the facts, refused to charge him, and told the tram inspector to report the matter to his manager. The tramway inspector told the police officer that the tramway conductor had told him that plaintiff had paid him ten cents. The tramway inspector, on being asked by the police officer to show the ticket in question, said that he had thrown it away on the floor of the car.

Mr. Jenkin endeavoured to put in a letter dated June 23, written by the defendant Company in answer to the plaintiff's complaint that a conductor had delivered him a wrongly punched ticket.

Mr. Potter objected. Mr. Jenkin said he desired to prove that the defendant Company had issued a wrong ticket on another occasion to the plaintiff.

The point was left over.

The plaintiff said that it was about an hour from the time he was put under arrest until he left the charge room.

Cross-examined by Mr. Potter, plaintiff agreed that the tramway was an important institution and he thought that perhaps people ought to help such institutions when they could fairly do so.

Mr. Potter:—Do you think you assisted the Company in the case, or tried to assist them?—No.

Neither do I; if you had given your name and address there would have been no more trouble; is that not so?—I do not know.

Would you have been arrested—I am not admitting that you were—if you had given your name and address?—I don't think so.

Why didn't you give your name and address?—Because I had complied with the bye-laws of the Company and I don't think there is any reason why they should know my name and address. I said I would give it at the police station, if necessary. You think that was a reasonable attitude?—Yes.

You will agree the inspector was trying to do his duty; he had no grudge against you?—Not that I knew of.

What do you suggest the inspector should do if a man did not give up his ticket?—I don't know. I suppose you would make enquiries of some sort.

What do you think he should do?—I don't know.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES
DOUGLAS.(Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph.")
London, Received Oct. 26.

The death is announced in London of General Sir Charles Whittingham Horsley Douglas, Inspector General of Home Forces since 1912.

[The deceased General, who was born in 1850, joined the 92nd Highlanders in 1869, and served as Adjutant during the Afghan War of 1879-80. He was present at the actions of Charasiah and Shepur, took part in the famous march from Cabul to Kandahar, and was present at the action of Kandahar, when his horse was shot, and in connection with which he was twice mentioned in despatches. He saw service with the Gordon Highlanders in the Boer War of 1890-81, and was present at the battle of Majuba. He also fought in the last Boer War, when he was three times mentioned in despatches and promoted to the rank of Major-General.]

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY

Almberg Sentenced to Three
Months' Imprisonment.

In the Police Court, this morning, Mr. Melbourne gave his decision in the case in which Ernest Magnus Almberg was charged on remand that he did, on October 5, unlawfully and maliciously wound and cause grievous bodily harm to William Thomas Barry.

There was also a further charge of having in his possession a revolver and ten rounds of revolver ammunition, without the licence of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Inspector Mortimer O'Sullivan was in charge of the case for the Police, and Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defence.

His Worship, in giving his decision, said he was quite satisfied that the defendant fired the shot. He knew he was using a revolver; he might have been excited and under the influence of drink, but not to such an extent as not to know what he was doing. Intoxication, such as that, was no excuse. He had taken into consideration that the defendant had compensated Barry, but he would have to take a serious view of the case, and sentence the defendant to three months' imprisonment. It was not a case for a fine. The defendant was cautioned upon the second charge of unlawfully having the revolver in his possession.

Mr. Lewis:—Is your Worship prepared to consider a fine instead of imprisonment?

His Worship:—I am afraid not; I have been into the case very carefully and I don't think it is a case for a fine.

CRICKET.

Mr. Weaser's XI. v. Mr. Sutton's XI.

This was played at Kowloon on Saturday and resulted in a victory for Mr. Weaser's side by 38 runs. The scores were:—

Mr. Weaser's XI.	
E. J. Edwards b Kay	25
N. L. Railton b Overy	3
Major Robertson b Claxton	48
J. Stalker c Raven b Mann	34
H. S. Rouse c and b Kay	4
W. L. Weaser c Claxton b Kay	6
E. B. Reed c Overy b Claxton	5
P. R. Wolff not out	0
D. Blackburn b Claxton	2
A. W. E. Davidson b Kay	0
A. O. Brown b Kay	2
Extras	9
Total	138

Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Kay	13 1 45 5
Overy	4 0 12 1
Blackburn	3 0 21 0
Mann	3 0 22 1
Sutton	2 0 16 0
Claxton	6 1 13 3

Mr. Sutton's XI.
A. A. Claxton c Wolff b Reed 53
A. R. F. Raven c Railton b Reed ... 1

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN A POSITION TO SUPPLY YOU
WITH THE BEST OBTAINABLELOCAL & AUSTRALIAN MEATS,
SMOKED FISH, SAUSAGES, HAMS,
BACON, CORNED PORK, CORNED BEEF.

AND

We Import

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST TABLE BUTTER THAT MONEY
CAN BUY,

THE "DAISY" BRAND.

CIVIL SERVICE C.C.

The Annual General Meeting.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Civil Service Cricket Club was held on Saturday evening, in the Club pavilion, when Dr. F. Clark presided over a large attendance, supported by Mr. W. Hill, the Hon. Secretary and Mr. W. J. Woolley, the Hon. Treasurer.

The Chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, said that the report as to sports seemed to have been very satisfactory. They had won a number of matches and lost some, and he understood that where they had lost them they had gained at least a moral victory (laughter). With regard to the accounts, he did not think they could have anything more satisfactory than that which was put before them. Their role liability was \$1,500 and against that they had a sum in hand of \$1,200, and in addition they had the building, as well as stock of various sorts. Their membership was 150 and that showed a satisfactory progress, for twelve months ago it was estimated at 140. He had much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

The proposition was duly seconded and carried.

The following officers were elected by ballot:—Captain, Mr. R. E. O. Bird; Vice-captain, Mr. E. W. Hamilton; Captain of "A" team, Mr. C. Sara; Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. Hill; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. H. Woolley; Bowls representative, Mr. A. M. Thornhill; Tennis representative, Mr. R. C. Barlow; Hon. steward, Mr. Allen; green ranger, Mr. A. M. Thornhill; Committee: Messrs. Fincher, Bond, Higby, McLeod, Brett, Biden and Smith. Votes of thanks to the Chairman and the retiring Committee concluded the meeting.

"THE BLUEBIRD."

Holders of advance tickets for the two performances to be given on Saturday, November 7 and Tuesday, November 11 are reminded that booking opens at Montreux's to-morrow at 9 a.m. General booking starts from Thursday, 29th inst. Those who are unable to secure stall seats for the Gala Night are recommended to book pit stalls. Arrangements have been made whereby these can now be reserved at \$3 for the Gala Night and \$2 for the second night. Comfortable seats will be found in place of the old benches, and for a spectacular production of this nature these seats are almost preferable to those further in front.

J. H. Mead b Reed	20
K. L. B. Mann c b Weaser	2
F. Sutton c Railton b Reed	0
L. J. Blackburn c Edwards	0
b Reed	8
W. T. Elson b Reed	5
W. Kay, not out	6
C. Mycock c Edwards b Reed	0
H. Overy c and b Reed	0
A. G. Fife c Edwards b Reed	0
Extras	5
Total	100

Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Reed	13 6 2 30 9
Stalker	6 1 30 0
Weaser	8 1 25 1

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE KING EDWARD HOTEL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between LI SHUK WAI alias LI WAI TONG and TONG LAI CHUEN carrying on business under the name and style of THE KING EDWARD HOTEL at Victoria Hongkong has this day been dissolved All debts due to and owing by the late partnership business will be received and paid respectively by the said Tong Lai Chuen who will continue to carry on the said business under the name and style above mentioned.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1914.

堂輝李名又輝叔李
泉麗唐

HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA STEAM FISHERIES
CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the office of the Undersigned, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong on Thursday, the 5th November, 1914 at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th October to the 5th November, 1914, both days inclusive.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1914.

LOST.

\$10.00 REWARD.—Canton please note.—Lost, a small, grey, long-haired Terrier dog: Punch. Above reward will be paid for information leading to his recovery by Miss Massey, 6 Rose Terrace, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

TO LET.—Nice Flats of ROOMS, in Kowloon; suitable for Europeans, Airy, in good locality, Electric Light, Water, Bathroom, Kitchen. Moderate rent varying from \$20 to \$40.—Telephone accommodation. Also furnished Rooms.—Apply H. Ruttonjee, Royal George Hotel.

NOTICE.

WE have this day taken over the Agency of The British Anti-Fouling Composition & Paint Co., Ltd.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
King's Buildings,
Hongkong, 26th October, 1914.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVI-
GATION CO., LTD.

From OALCUTTA, PENANG
& SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship,

"FOOKSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 27th inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by:—

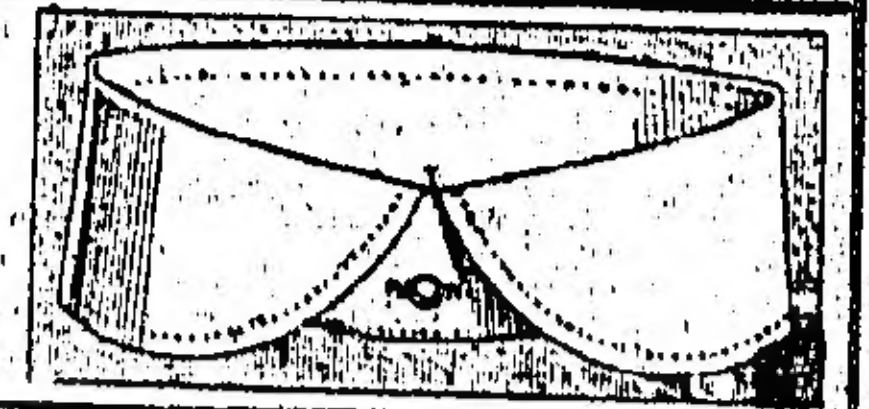
JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1914.

Summit

SHAPE

60



40 CENTS EACH 6 FOR \$2.25
There is a bold sweep to the front of this collar allowing ample room for a large knot. The popularity of the large size tie has emphasized a need for this collar.

MACKINTOSH

& Co., Ltd.,
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346

SMART AND EFFECTIVE
NEW AUTUMN
GOODS.

DRESS MATERIALS.

DIRECT FROM
LONDON AND PARIS.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The leading French Jewellery House.

WATCHMAKERS, FANCY GOODS, OPTICIANS.
WRIST WATCHES
FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN.
GRAND ASSORTMENT OF BINOCULARS.

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

THE GREAT "ALLISON" ENGLISH
PIANO

HIGH CLASS INSTRUMENT

AT THE
PRICE OF A CHEAP ONE.

6, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE
IMPERIAL JAPANESE HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

KIRIN BEER

Light Palatable and Wholesome.

Eminently suited for this Climate.

Won the Highest awards at all

the Exhibitions.

For Sale at all the Hotels and

Restaurants in Hongkong.

Fresh Supplies by every Mail.

PRICE PER CASE 4 DOZEN QUARTS, DUTY PAID \$12.50

PRICE PER CASE 6 DOZEN PINTS, DUTY PAID \$13.00

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ROYAL MAIL.
STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong

Sailings Temporarily Withdrawn

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPRESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPRESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.

"EMPRESS OF INDIA," "EMPRESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £45, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £3 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc. Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China. Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

Agents.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

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THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	27th Oct.	30th Oct.
TAIYUAN	21st Nov.	27th Nov.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.	Atsuta Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 16,000 Yasaka Maru Capt. Yamawaki T. 25,000	{WEDNES., 4th Nov. at 10 a.m. {WEDNES., 18th Nov., at 11 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Aki Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500 Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500	{TUES., 3rd Nov. at noon. {TUES., 17th Nov. at noon.
------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,300 Mikachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 16,000	{WED., 18th Nov. at noon.
--------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima T. 12,500	{SATUR., 7th Nov.
------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------	-------------------

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada T. 5,000	{THURSDAY, 29th Oct.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Inaba Maru Capt. Tomioka T. 12,500	{SUNDAY, 1st Nov. at 5 p.m.
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SHANGHAI and Kobe	Kawachi Maru Capt. Nakamura T. 12,500	{FRIDAY, 6th Nov.
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Kobe & Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000	{TUES., 27th Nov. at 4 light
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Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	" 11th February
Kashima	20,000 "	" 23th February
Mishima	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyazaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado	12,500 "	" 4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO, NCHWANG & TTSIN	Huichow	27th Oct. at 9 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	27th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	27th Oct. at 4 p.m.
H'OW & H'PHONG	Kailong	28th Oct. at 10 a.m.
S'TOW, AMOY & SHAI	Anhui	28th Oct. at noon
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	29th Oct. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	3rd Nov. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhu," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shaohsing" and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 26th Oct., 1914.

Agents.

TO SAIL

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILING HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN PEDRO (LOS ANGELES)

S.S. "HAZEL DOLLAR"

Captain M. Ridley, on or about November 10th.

For Freight Rates and space apply to

Tel. 792.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,

3, Queen's Building.

V. M. SMITH, Manager.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tilpanas	...	...	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Tikembang	...	...	SHAI	2nd half Oct.
Tilmahi	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	...	...
Tilbodas	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	1st half Nov.
Tilmanock	JAVA	1st half Nov.	SHAI	1st half Nov.
Tilhatjap	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.
Tilharoom	JAVA	1st half Dec.	...	...
Tiljiwong	JAVA	1st half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Dec.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

[15]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	From N'saki, Sat., 14th Nov.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 8th Dec.
Chiyu Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 5th Jan.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots Wed., 2nd December.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

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KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenharn	27th Oct.	10th Nov., 10 a.m.
St. Albans	21st Nov.	18th Dec., "
Eastern	12th Dec.	8th Jan., "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore.	TUES., 27th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haichang	A. E. Hodgins.	FRI., 30th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haikan	J. W. Evans.	TUES., 3rd Nov. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haikan	A. H. Stewart.	WED., 28th Oct. at 1 p.m.
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Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Withdraws from Field.

In a circular to the shipping world, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company announces that it has suspended its service between San Francisco and New York, via Panama, which has been in vogue for over half a century. The last steamers on which freight would be accepted were to be the Aztec, from this port September 17th, and the Ancon, which steamed from New York on September 10th.

While the Pacific Mail has withdrawn from the coast-to-coast field, the service between the Golden Gate and the west coast ports of Mexico, Central America and South America will be continued and sustain the following routes: Between Pacific ports of Mexico and Central America and Caribbean Sea and West India ports, between Pacific ports of Mexico and Central America and Gulf and Atlantic ports of Mexico and the United States; between Pacific ports of Mexico and Central America and all European ports; between Mexican and Central American ports and all ports on the west coast of South America, also Panama. A dash of sentiment is included in the circular, which is signed by Freight Traffic Manager Fred E. Connor, and approved by Mr. R. P. Scherwin, vice-president and general manager. "We regret," it mournfully reads, "to advise you that after sixty odd years, during which this company has handled traffic between San Francisco and New York, via Panama, the mandatory provision of the Panama canal act does not permit us to continue our service or move freight between the Pacific and Atlantic ports of the United States."—*San Francisco Examiner*.

Export of Kyushu Coal to Manila, etc.

That the Customs authorities at Moji chose to impose a condition upon the export of Kyushu coal from that port to Manila and other ports in the South Seas evidently owes its origin to the following story:—Messrs. Holme, Ringer & Co., Moji, or otherwise known as the Uryu Shokai, one of the influential shipping and banking agents of that port, organized under the co-partnership of Messrs. S. A. Ringer, F. E. Ringer, P. J. Buckland, and B. H. Wallace, with Mr. N. B. Reid, a German, Manager, contracted shortly after the outbreak of the War with Messrs. Macdonald & Co., Manila, for the shipment of Kyushu coal to Manila for the purpose of supplying German warships in South Sea waters. The initial assignment was taken by the O.S.K. s.s. Koshu Maru, which, on arrival at her destination on the 13th ult., successfully transhipped the cargo to a German transport. This trade, although rather risky, promised flattering returns. In order to exploit it on a larger scale, the Moji firm privately chartered the s.s. Senju Maru, 4,538 tons, owned by Messrs. Tatsuzawa & Co., Dairen, which, after loading a full cargo of coal, was ready to set sail some days ago for Manila. The Customs authorities smelt the "rat" before the vessel departed and placed her under detention. Capt. O. Matsushima was taken to the Police Station for examination. Capt. I. Hirai, of the former steamer, was summarily dismissed by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha on the 27th ult.—*Manchuria Daily News*.

Newchwang Shipping.

The number and tonnage of steamers entered at Newchwang during the year 1913 was 631 ships of 722,141 tons being an increase of 42 ships and 94,314 tons over the figures of the year before. Of the total 30.8 per cent. were British, 50.9 per cent. Japanese, and 12.8 per cent. Chinese.

The Lichuen.

The up-rapid steamer Lichuen, which was built by the Nicolas Tau Engineering Works for the Szechuen Railway and left here after undergoing her trials on September 30, arrived safely at Hankow and left again to take up her run between Chungking and Ichang on October 8.—*Shipping and Engineering*.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best—*ALEXANDRA CAFE*

GENERAL NEWS.

Extraordinary Thunderstorm.
An extraordinarily heavy thunderstorm struck Jesselton town, British North Borneo, on September 16 about 2 p.m. A number of people received slight shocks, while a large tree was uprooted in the town; the telephone exchanged was temporarily disorganised.

Nelson

A Sergeant-Major in a letter from the Front states:—The worst about this war is not the fear of losing your life but the hellish nerve-racking noise. Townspeople, accustomed to traffic, stand it much better than countrymen and those recruited from big cities are far the fittest. A London lad told me the noise of the guns was no worse than the roar of the omnibuses.

Singapore Mortality Returns.

The mortality returns for Singapore issued by the Registrar of Births and Deaths show that, during the week ending October 10, there were 212 deaths (153 males, 54 females), giving a ratio per mille of population of 33.43. Malaria fever accounted for 23 deaths, phthisis 37, convulsions 30, beri-beri 21, bronchitis 6, dysentery 11, pneumonia 13. Thirty-one children under three months of age died. The nationalities were represented as follows:—Europeans 3, Eurasian 0, Chinese 168, Malays 23, Indians 15.

The Prince as a Soldier.

A writer in the *World* says: I hear from his brother officers in the 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards that the Prince of Wales has astonished them all by his superb physical condition and powers of endurance. At the end of a ten-mile route march he is as fresh as a daisy, and wanting to know when the serious work of the day is going to begin. He is universally liked, and has all the makings of a great soldier.

Matches in Singapore.

Following upon lively interviews with tins and mums mysterious whisperings have recently been heard from the precincts of smoky cookhouses, says the *Straits Times*. Allegations appear to have been made against the honesty of menials responsible for purchases at local markets inasmuch as charges for matches have advanced upwards of a hundred per cent. This time the cookies are no perverters of truth (over this deal) and are right in resenting any suggestion of dishonesty, as the cost of these invaluable articles of universal utility has more than doubled. In normal times when shipments were received regularly from Europe a cent change was handed cookie from a 5 cent, piece in exchange for a packet of Sikkens-Tand-sticker manufactured in Sweden. Now the 222 are fetching ten cents. Japanese matches usually cost three cents a packet, but in these times of war and tight trade eight cents are demanded and obtained.

Patent-Medicine Tax in Japan.

According to investigations made by the Sanitary Bureau of the Japanese Home Department the total revenue from the patent medicine tax (paid by dealers on the amount of sales) for 1912 amounted to \$118,000 gold, a decrease of \$5,000 from the preceding year. The revenue derived in 1912 from the sale of stamps on patent medicines amounted to \$1,119,900, an increase of \$57,400 as compared with the preceding year. As the value of the stamp represents 10 per cent of the market price of the medicines, the total value of patent medicines consumed in 1912 was \$11,188,800.

A Royal Motor Car.

Motoring journals are publishing illustrations of a remarkable Daimler limousine which has just been constructed for the Queen of Spain. The interior fittings are of ivory and silver, with two compartments whose fittings are of gold. An uncommon embellishment of the rear three-quarter windows has been made as a protection against bombs, and provision has been allowed for the carrying of two spare detachable wheels. Both spares and road wheels are fitted with 7-inch Palmer cord tyres, whose business-like look harmonises well with the striking elegance of this Royal auto.

NOTICE

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TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

MR. KIPLING'S CALL TO ARMS.

No Middle Course.

A stirring "call to arms" speech was made by Mr. Rudyard Kipling at a meeting in the Dome at Brighton.

"Through no fault nor wish of ours," he said, "we are at war with Germany, the Power which owes its existence to three well-thought-out wars; the Power which for the last twenty years has devoted itself to organising and preparing for this war; the Power which is now fighting to conquer the civilised world."

"The Germans have never concealed that when war came it would be carried through without regard for moral and international rights, and that it would be waged with the utmost rigour on all civil and non-combatant populations. This they made clear in times of peace; now war has come, and we see that in this respect they keep their word, for they have disregarded their most solemn treaty obligations; they have set aside all laws of international warfare; they have deliberately, and as a matter of policy, filled the earth with horror and hate."

"We have only to look across to Belgium to realise the minimum of what we may expect here. It is intended that we shall be made to realise these horrors in order that they may break our nerve and weaken our hearts for the struggle. This I believe to be a miscalculation."

The One Great Duty.

"Therefore, there can be no question of the supreme need for every man capable of bearing arms in these islands to join the Army. There is no other duty except this for any fit man: The value and significance of everything else has been emptied out of our lives."

"Recruits, we are told, are coming in at the rate of between 20,000 and 30,000 a day; but large as these numbers may seem, they are but a beginning. We must have men and men, and men, if we with our Allies are to check the onrush of organized barbarism."

"Have no illusion. We are dealing with a strong and magnificently-equipped enemy, whose avowed aim is our complete destruction. The violation of Belgium, the attack on France, the defence against Russia, are only steps by the way. Germany's real objective, as she has always told us, is England—England's wealth, trade, and world-wide possessions."

"If you assume for an instant that that attack will be successful, England will not be reduced, as some people say, to the rank of a second-rate Power; we shall cease to exist as a nation, we shall become an outlying province of Germany, to be administered with what severity German safety and interests require. Again, we have only to look across the narrow seas for proof of this. Neither in

FOR THE LADIES.

Madame CASULLI, the well-known Parisian dressmaker, is on her way back to Hongkong, after having made purchases for the winter season. Owing to the detention of the "Miyazaki Maru" at Aden, she will arrive here on the 26th inst. with a lot of walking and evening dresses, trimming, novelty clothes, hats, etc., etc.

All these novelties, which represent the latest creations of the leading firms of Paris, will be exhibited at the PEAK HOTEL, on and after the 29th inst., from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2.30 to 5.30 p.m.

Belgium nor in France does a man's rank or class secure him exemption or pity from the enemy. There is one fate for all. We arm against such a fate.

Work for All.

"There is one work for us all. We enter into a new life in which all the facts of war that we had put behind or forgotten for the past hundred years have returned to confront and test us, as they tested our fathers. Our Army in France has suffered losses heavier than any British Army has ever known in battles, compared with which the greatest battles of history were mere skirmishes."

Already we are linked together by common pride in their achievements and endurance, and by common resolve that through our endurance we shall restore a fearless and honourable peace to mankind."

"It will be a long and a hard road, beset with difficulties and discouragements; but we tread it together, and we will tread it together to the end."

"Our petty social divisions and barriers have been swept away at the outset of our mighty struggle. All the interests of our life of six weeks ago are dead. We have but one interest now, and that touches the naked heart of every man in this island and the Empire."

Service and Sacrifice.

"Each long day, each rush of men to our self-conscripted armies, and every new burden laid upon the country, binds us yet closer in a brotherhood of service and sacrifice. No man stands outside that brotherhood."

"If we are to win the right for ourselves and for freedom to exist on earth every man must offer himself for that service and that sacrifice, while the State sees to it that his dependents do not suffer. There is no middle way."

"In this war we do not doubt our ultimate victory, any more than we doubt the justice of our cause. It is not conceivable that we should fail, for if we fail the lights of freedom go out over the whole world. They may glimmer for a little in the Western Hemisphere, but a Germany dominating half the world by sea and land will most certainly extinguish them in every quarter where they have hitherto shone upon mankind, so that even the very tradition of freedom will pass out of remembrance. If we do our duty we shall not fail."

Prepaid Advertisements
ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION

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TO LET.—Top flat Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. Immediate occupation if desired. Four roomed houses at Kowloon, cheap rentals. Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
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TO LET.—Queen's Building of the South West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Apply to:—
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TO LET.—No. 4, Clifton Gardens, 17 Conduit Road, Godown 98 Wanchai Road, Godown No. 4 New Praya, Kennedy Town.
Hatherleigh 11a Conduit Rd. Godown No. 5 New Praya, Kennedy Town.—Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1914.

TO LET.—Offices in No. 3, Queen's Buildings.—Moderate rent. Apply to "S" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Nos. 19, 21, 23, and 25, Shelley Street, newly painted and colourwashed. No. 59 The Peak (5 Cameron Villas) BEACONSFIELD, Battery Path. No. 19 Belilios Terrace, "KIRKENDOA" furnished, No. 122 Plantation Road, Peak. Apply to
Linstead & Davis.

TO LET.—168, The Peak. The Kennels. 1 Hillside, 110 The Peak. Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Room with large verandah and bath, facing the Polo Ground; furnished or unfurnished.—Write, "A.B.C.," "Hongkong Telegraph."

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TO LET.—No. 3 "Ormsby Villas" Kowloon. Buildings at the rear of Lysemoon Villas. Can be used for Stables or Motor Garage.—Apply to:—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

TO LET.—From 1st September 1914. In Canton, on Shameen Lot 55. The premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan, Limited. The premises on Shameen Lot No. 36, now in the occupation of Messrs Purnell and Paget. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

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TO LET.—2 Canton Villas, Kowloon. Apply to:—
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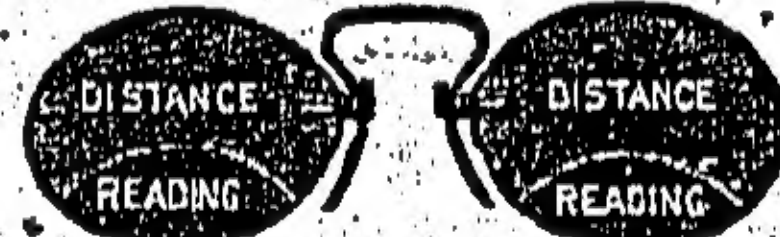
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COME AND ASSIST BY GIVING YOUR PATRONAGE.

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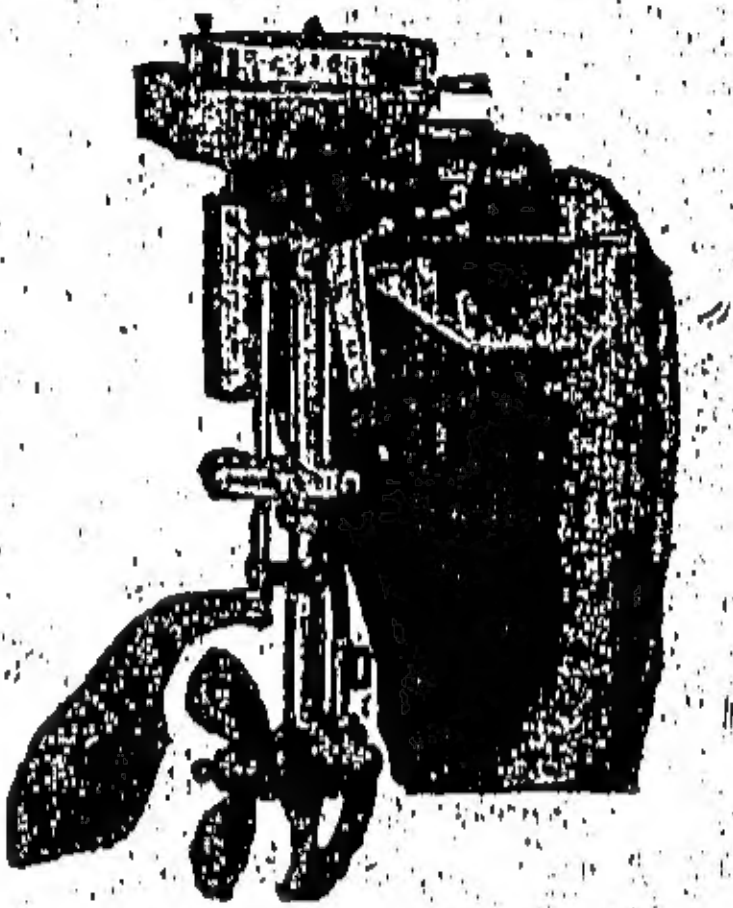
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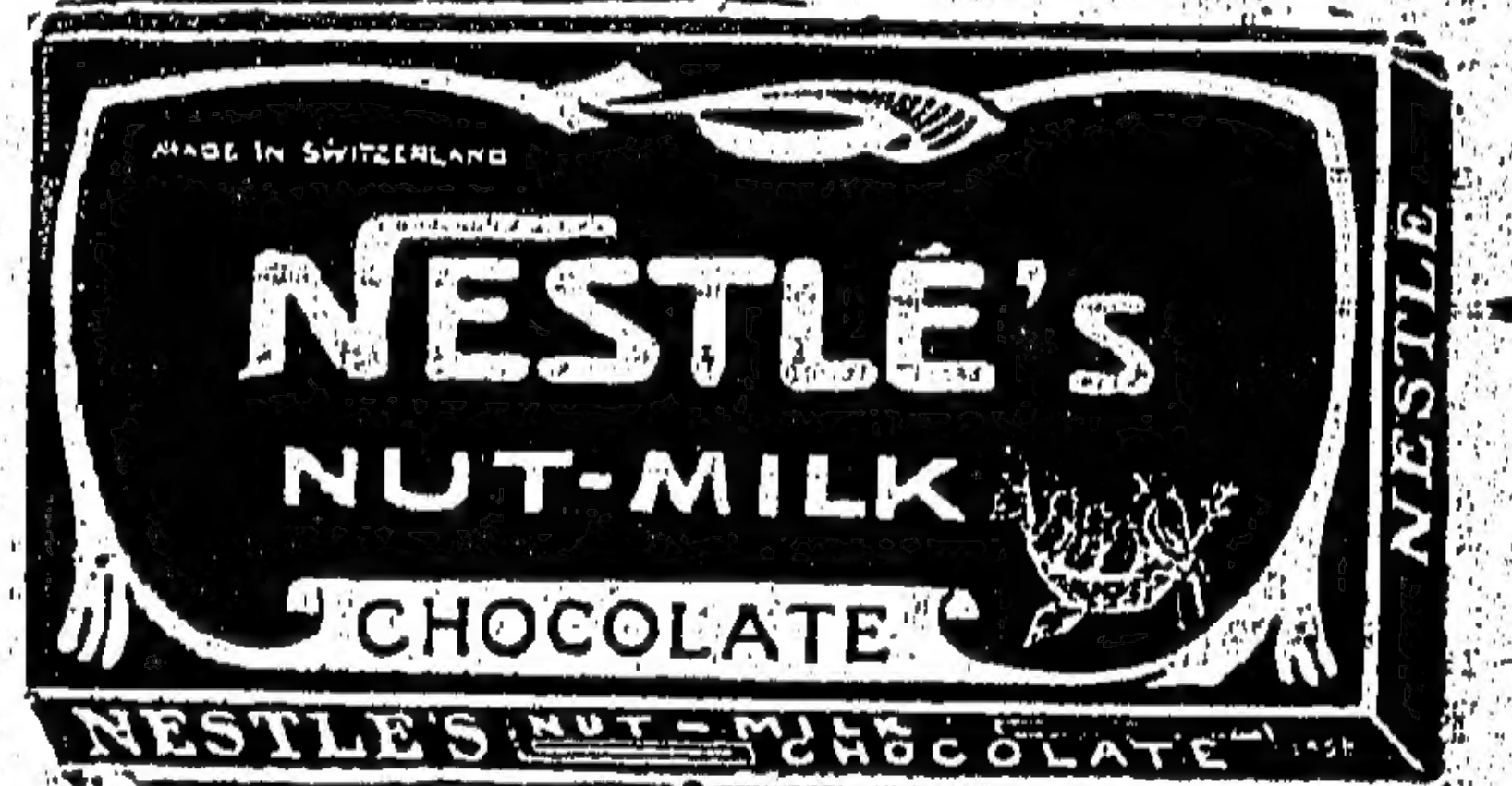
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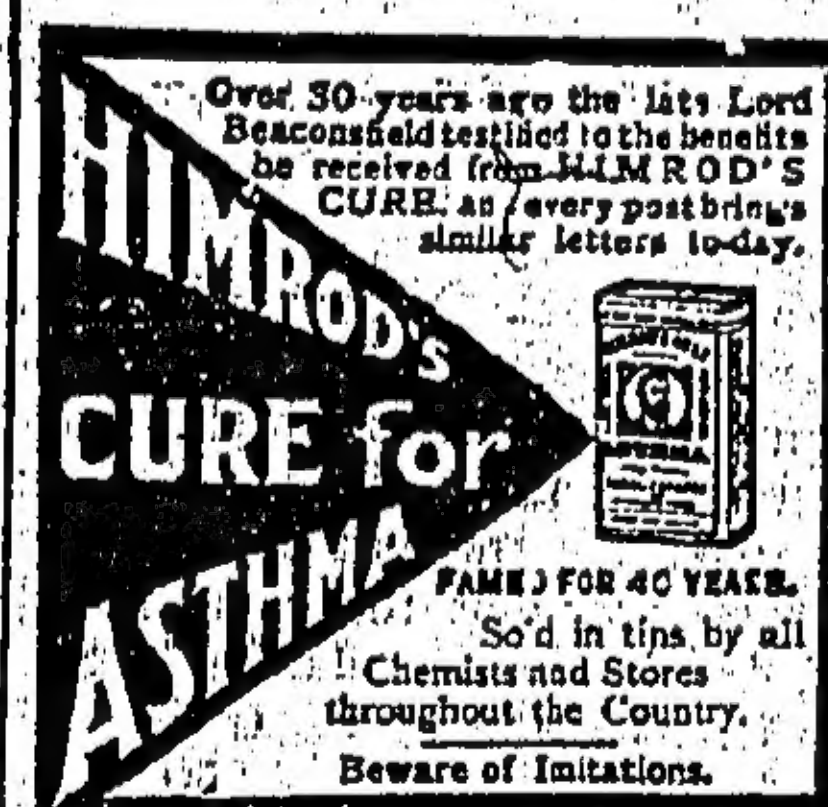
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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1914.

THE TRADE OF TSINGTAU.

At a moment when the attention of the whole Far East is rivetted on the military and naval operations taking place around Tsingtau it may not be out of place to turn to the trade development of the Settlement and its hinterland. The most trustworthy guide to such a consideration is provided by the reports and statistics furnished by the Chinese Maritime Customs, and in the latest of these to be issued there is a wealth of information touching all aspects of the question. The facts are contained in the Yellow Book dealing with Northern ports, and though the Kiaochau report is dated March 30 of this year, it only deals with the situation up to the end of 1913. However, that is sufficiently recent to invest the facts and figures with more than passing interest in view of the change in the administration of the territory which must eventually follow the happenings which are now taking place.

Dealing with the general situation, the report, which was prepared by Mr. K. Tothmann, the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, states that the revolutionary disturbances which, in July and August, took place at Shanghai and in the Lower Yangtze Valley, had no detrimental effect upon the trade of Tsingtau and its hinterland, "the development of which at this time may be considered to rest on a sound and solid foundation." Some illuminating figures are given concerning the year's trade. The gross value of the trade of the port was Tls. 60,448,850, which meant an increase over 1912 of considerably over four million taels, foreign imports advancing from Tls. 24,197,452 to Tls. 26,467,353. It is interesting to note the distribution of this import trade. Imports from Japan, consisting chiefly of cotton goods, head the list, having risen from 6.7 million to 8.3 million taels, whereas importations from Germany, amounting to close on 2.9 million taels, presented only a slight increase over the figures for 1912. Hongkong's share in the import trade declined from 2 million to 1.8 million taels, while the value of goods hailing from the United States fell from 1.3 million to 0.8 million taels. On turning to exports, we see there are decreases so far as France and Great Britain are concerned and increases in the case of most other countries. Again, however, it is shown that Germany claims but a small portion of the trade, for whereas her exports only advanced from Tls. 1,380,000 to Tls. 2,287,000, those from Russian Pacific ports rose from Tls. 944,000 to Tls. 2,403,000, and Japan's total increased from Tls. 912,000 to Tls. 2,116,000.

So much has been made of the possibilities of Tsingtau as a port that we may with advantage take a brief glance at the maritime figures. Taking these in bulk, we find that shipping rose from 1,553 vessels of 2,399,761 tons to 1,737 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 2,686,590. Analysing them, it is found that while Germany's 586 vessels of 1,162,490 tons represent the largest part of the shipping, her advance of 58 ships (159,202 tons) contrasts with a Japanese increase of 182 ships of 186,044 tons. The British flag declined from 542 to 514 vessels, with 908,214 and 842,218 tons respectively. A fact to be noticed, however, is that in the last month of the year Messrs. Butterfield and Swire established a branch office at Tsingtau and at the same time started a weekly service to Canton, via Shanghai and Hongkong. To sum up, it is apparent that there are great openings in Kiaochau. Credit for the development of Tsingtau in particular must be given the Germans, though they themselves have not resped a great harvest and are likely before very long to lose much of the footing they have secured.

Mr. Crooks and the National Anthem.

It must have been a big surprise to some of the old-fashioned Tories in Parliament to find a Labour Member, at the prorogation of Parliament last month, asking permission of the Deputy Speaker to sing "God Save the King." Certainly the Member in question was Mr. Will Crooks who, although he stands for Labour, has never been associated, so far as we are aware, with the freaks and fads of the ultra-rabid democrats. Nevertheless it is a big gain to find even him anxious to make a definite public announcement of his loyalty to the King. It would be a queer sort of evil omen of which no good arose; and one of the greatest blessings that has come to the Empire out of the present trouble is the knitting together of the hearts of Britishers all the world over.

When all the clouds have dispersed and the sun begins to shine again, what will be the attitude of the hitherto Socialist Party? That the bark of the extremists is infinitely worse than their bile has been made clear enough by the ready way in which differences and grievances have been dropped.

We have more than once observed that Socialism, in the highest sense of the word, has a big future in England. It is only a work of time for the Socialism of the avowed Democrats to become purged of its grosser elements and to blossom into something that men of all classes and creeds can honour. As men become more thoughtful they realise that the Gospel of Discontent will carry them nowhere, whereas that of "Do to others as you would be done by," followed up loyally and logically, is very well calculated to bring about the Millennium. Socialism has now a chance to start all over again on a new page and to show what it can do when untrammelled by class-jealousy, discontent and disloyalty to the Empire. We wonder what sort of use it is going to make of its opportunity.

Hunting the Sable. In recent years much has been said and written against the destruction of mammals and birds for the sake of their skins and plumage. That fact gives additional interest to some remarks made in an official report by the Commissioner of Customs at Harbin regarding the hunting of the highly-prized sable in the heavily-wooded mountains near Sansing. A few years ago, we are told, a sable skin could be obtained for a bowl of millet or a bottle of spirits, whereas to-day a perfect Russian or Chinese sable on the European market would realise from £75 to £100, though the general average may be put at between £25 and £30. The unprepared skins find markets in London, Leipzig and Nijni-Novgorod, while the prepared skin finds its market only in Berlin.

Starting Figures. The wholesale destruction of the sable is productive of some startling figures. It is recorded that there have been some years when as many as 7,000 to 10,000 skins found their way to the Sansing market; to-day 300 to 400 skins a year constitute a fair average. In Russia the hunting of the sable is prohibited until October 15, 1916, and the writer of the Customs report now points out that unless a similar prohibition is adopted by China, the extinction of the Manchurian sable will be swift and certain. There is another aspect of the matter which should not be lost sight of, and that is that unless some kind of prohibition is enforced the trappers will be the long run themselves suffer. Unrestricted destruction of the animals will eventually mean that there will be none left, and then the whole of a valuable fur trade will be lost. So, in the interests of the traders themselves, to say nothing of the preservation of the sable, some action by the authorities is essential.

The South Sea S.S. Co.

The Japanese steamers which have been running to Java and Sumatra under a Government subsidy since 1912 have been formed into a company known as the South Sea Steamship Co. with a capital of ¥1,500,000.

DAY BY DAY.

"THEY ALSO SERVE WHO ONLY STAND AND WAIT"

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80; overcast.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 71; overcast.

The Mails.
English Mail.—Due to-day at 4 p.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes to-day at 5 p.m.
Canadian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 11 a.m.
Canadian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 1 p.m.

Count the Columns.
On Saturday the *Telegraph* published 43 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 37 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 8-9-16d.

Lady Rees Davies.
Lady Rees Davies underwent a serious operation at Bexhill-on-Sea on September 4, but we are glad to hear that she is progressing towards recovery.

Lawn Tennis.
The spoon competition for teams captained by Mr. O. A. Hansen and Mr. L. le Breton, at the Wigwam Lawn Tennis Club, has resulted in the former side securing a substantial win.

Organ Recital.
On Friday night, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. J. W. White is giving an organ recital in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund. A fine programme has been arranged and Mr. White will be assisted by well-known local vocalists.

Meeting for Intercession.
The Bishop of Victoria is holding a special meeting for intercession at St. Paul's College at 8 p.m. to-day, the first of a series of monthly meetings. In the letter that he sent to the clergy on the subject, he says this is pre-eminently a time of special call to prayer. The dreadful European war, with all its horrors and suffering, the missionary and pastoral responsibilities of the Church, and our local needs alike, call us to prayer.

Latest Advertisements.
The loss of a terrier dog is advertised.—Page 5.
Flats in Kowloon are advertised by Mr. H. Rutkoff.—Page 5.
The Bank Line, Ltd., has taken over the agency of the British Anti-fouling Composition and Paint Co., Ltd.—Page 5.
The partnership between Li Shuk-wai and Tong Lij-chuen, carrying on business under the style King Edward Hotel, has been dissolved.—Page 5.
The annual meeting of the Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd., takes place on November 5.—Page 5.

STOLEN IRON.

A Ton Missing from Kowloon.

This morning, in the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with the theft of a quantity of iron, the property of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company.

The case for the prosecution having been proved, the defendant alleged that one of the witnesses had invited him into the yard and then accused him of stealing the iron.

Mr. Summers, of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, said the defendant was an old hand at the game. He was not engaged by the Company, and, indeed, had to be chased off the premises several times.

Inspector Gordon, in charge of the case, said there had been a ton of iron stolen altogether.

Mr. Summers said that it had been going on for some time. He noticed the heap in question was growing less and gave instructions to one of the witnesses to keep a watch on it. That was how they caught the man. There was a ton short.

The man was sentenced to one month's hard labour and four hours' stocks.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE ENEMY'S DESPERATE EFFORTS.

How the Germans are being Worn Down.

It cannot now be doubted that Germany's land forces are making superhuman efforts to break through the long line of the Allied troops, particularly on our L-ft. It is equally evident that the forces ranged against the enemy are everywhere stubbornly resisting the attack. Both the British and French reports confirm that much, and, incidentally, they are obviously true records of the progress of the fight, giving the enemy credit, as they do, for any advance made, while at the same time indicating the points at which we have gained ground. The fighting now taking place is of a desperate character, but we are told that our line is being held. One fact which may be remarked upon is that we are making appreciable progress on the extreme Left, in the vicinity of Nieuport. For that we must not doubt in part thank the naval operations off the Belgian coast—operations which are making matters very uncomfortable for the German Right Wing.

The Attackers and the Attacked. As the war progresses, it is made plain that the enemy has all along planned to fight an offensive campaign on land and has relied much on the huge masses of troops he can put into the field. But numbers are not everything—efficiency, confidence and mobility count for far more. It may be added, too, that rapidity of action is essential to the success of that Army which lays itself out to take the offensive, for only so can the defenders be taken unawares. But so far, in this war the Allies have been quite as wide-awake as have the Germans, and more than once the British troops have been patiently waiting for the enemy's attack on his "favourite spot." The day for the springing of surprises on the Allies seems to have gone, and, whether the Germans like it or not, they will probably be soon fighting defensive actions all along the line.

Feeling the Strain.

Official British and French statements contain significant remarks regarding the plight in which the Germans find themselves. These are to the effect that raw troops, some young and some old, with officers and non-coms, drawn from any available source, are being employed; that their advanced troops are short of food and exhausted; and that their fine war material, of which so much has been made, is by no means inexhaustible, as is shown by the fact that old models of rifles and guns are now being utilised. These reports show how the strain is telling on the enemy, and if the Allies are able to keep up their stubborn resistance, as they appear quite capable of doing, the enemy must in course of time become quite demoralised.

Experienced soldiers are not drafted to the firing line at the decisive spot unless there is something seriously wrong. The problem of feeding the huge masses of troops is evidently telling on the Germans, too. Big bodies of men concentrated in a hostile country cannot be fed wholly from the country; supplies must be daily brought forward from the rear, and with the enemy's base so far away from the actual scene of hostilities that task becomes more difficult every day.

The Naval Work.

One word regarding the work being done by the British naval forces off the Belgian coast. That work is meeting with splendid results, for not only are the German lines being raked by our naval guns, but we have been able to bombard the enemy's batteries at Ostend and further north, have succeeded in accounting for another German submarine. All this has been done without a single loss to us, whereas the enemy is being badly hit, as prisoners have been able to testify.

Summing the whole situation up, it may be said that all is well with the Allies, who, when the favourable moment comes, may be counted upon to press home their advantages to the full. At the moment the present policy of patient waiting and stubborn resistance pays us very well.

GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS TO LEAVE.

The German and Austrian inhabitants of the Colony have received orders to leave Hongkong by or before noon on Sunday next.

This order applies to those who are above military age, and we understand that those who are subject to military service will be interned here. Regarding the families of those who are interned, suitable arrangements will be made.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

We would tender our heartiest congratulations to those Indians who, last week, arrested a well-known Hongkong business man, near Customs Pass, as a German spy. On his being searched, a pipe-cleaner was found in his possession, and this, to the heated imagination of his captors, became a pocket wireless arrangement.

The *North China Daily News* announces that it takes "no responsibility for the assertions of German war reports." Strange how great minds arrive at the same conclusion; neither does the *Hongkong Telegraph*.

A Manila paper advertises "An exhausted treatise" on marriage. Rather a waste of time to publish such a work, surely.

The *Daily Mail* is "at it" again. Its latest is that the enemy's attempt to rush the Straits of Dover was "rapidly approaching fruition." That "fruition" is, of a truth, a triumph of *Daily Mail*.

Appropos of journalists, it would be quite an excellent idea to offer a prize to the periodical that drags in "nailed to the counter" (in connection with German prevarications) the greatest number of times within a given week. There would probably be a dead heat where the *Daily Mail* and the *Daily News* were concerned.

In a local Chinese shop is a placard which runs: "Cash wanted." Cash is such an unusual thing for people to want nowadays that it is well to give as much publicity as possible to isolated cases wherein it does happen to be required.

Among a list of suggested improvements which some unofficial member might lay before the Legislative Council at an early date are the following: (a) the providing of arm-chairs and spittoons for the extra comfort of the coolies who patronise Blake Pier; (b) the arranging of seats under the shadow of the new trees in Queen's Statue Square; (c) the washing of the plaster dog that mounts guard outside a local shop.

From an English school-boy's letter: "When the troops went off, we could hear the steamers cheering with their sirens." If that youth isn't destined to be a great journalist we are under a big mistake.

The *Telegraph* is an awfully nice paper but, as Mrs. Poyser says: "The smell of bread's sweet to everybody but the baker." In other words we protest against the unwarrantable action of our newspapers in making a dash at us, even outside our own office, every night, and bellowing "Telegraph" in our over-sensitive ears. Even politeness is a nuisance when one is tired. The other evening as we sat musing in a place of entertainment for man and beast, an urbane stranger leaned forward: "Were you waiting for the paper?" he asked. And he promptly handed us the *Telegraph*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the Correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

LOYAL CANADA.

(To the Editor, *Hongkong Telegraph*.)

Sir,—The patriotism of the Canadians is as well known that it is perhaps unnecessary to further enlarge upon the subject; nevertheless some of your readers may be interested to hear of the rapidity with which men in Canada, whose sole knowledge of the duties required of a soldier consists in their understanding of a gun and of a horse, can learn all other things necessary. I was recently in a small town in British Columbia from which it was desired to obtain forty volunteers for active service. Immediately this fact became known, applications poured in to the doctor appointed to medically examine recruits, and he informed me that many times the number asked for could have been obtained at once, without the slightest difficulty. The forty chosen were all men who required no teaching in the matter of shooting, but who were hopelessly ignorant of drill. Each could walk for many hours, climb any hill, or force his way through a stiff jungle, but two of them together would not walk upright and in step. The first day's drill was therefore not an enjoyable proceeding for any other but a German or Austrian to watch. In four days, however, such was the enthusiasm and determination of these men that their drill was apparently excellent, and the upright bearing of each had become like that of a soldier. It cannot be doubted that all will give, if they have not already given, a good account of themselves.

While touching on this question of the patriotic feeling in Canada, where not a doubt is raised as to it having been the imperative duty of Great Britain to act as that country has acted, it will not be out of place to emphasise the fact, which is doubtless well known, that the sympathies of practically every American appear to be with Great Britain as regards the war. Even some of those of German birth have expressed in the hearing of the writer, (who after leaving Canada travelled through part of the United States) their indignation at the unwarrantable devastation of Belgium following the breach by Germany of her Treaty obligations; and although they accepted the German statements that civilians were slaughtered in cold blood because the invaders had been fired upon, or the progress of those invaders otherwise impeded, by a few of such, or other civilians, they failed to understand why even those who so fired should be considered guilty of any crime.

It is true that in some of the American newspapers letters have been published written by Germans in defence of their beligerent countrymen, but the editorials and articles in these journals are very strong in favour of Great Britain, and the action she was compelled to take.

Several prominent Americans have urged that every country in the world should step in, and show each nation that a solemn Treaty such as that in question cannot be permitted to be regarded as merely a "scrap of paper," and liable to be thrown to the winds whenever it suits the purpose of one of its signatories, but should be enforced by every other country, whether affected by it or not. They have expressed to the writer the view that if a Treaty between several great Powers, which has for its object the preservation of peace in any State, be wilfully disregarded by any one of these Powers, it is the duty of the world to intervene.

Yours, etc.

PATRICK.

Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1914.

To be Recalled.

The German Ambassador in Rome is to be recalled owing to his failure to induce Italy to fight on the side of Germany.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.

For Steamship On
T'SIN via W'wei.....Chipshing Tues, 27th Oct. at d'light
S'hai, Kobe & Moji.....Fooksang Wed, 28th Oct. at noon
MANILA.....Yuensang Sat., 31st Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA.....Loongsang Sat., 7th Nov. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chetoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.
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For Steamers Date of Departure.
LONDON.....Monmouthshire.....4th Nov.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.
VICTORIA, V'YER, S'ILE
TACOMA & PLAND
VIA HONOLULU.....Clenroy.....24th Nov.

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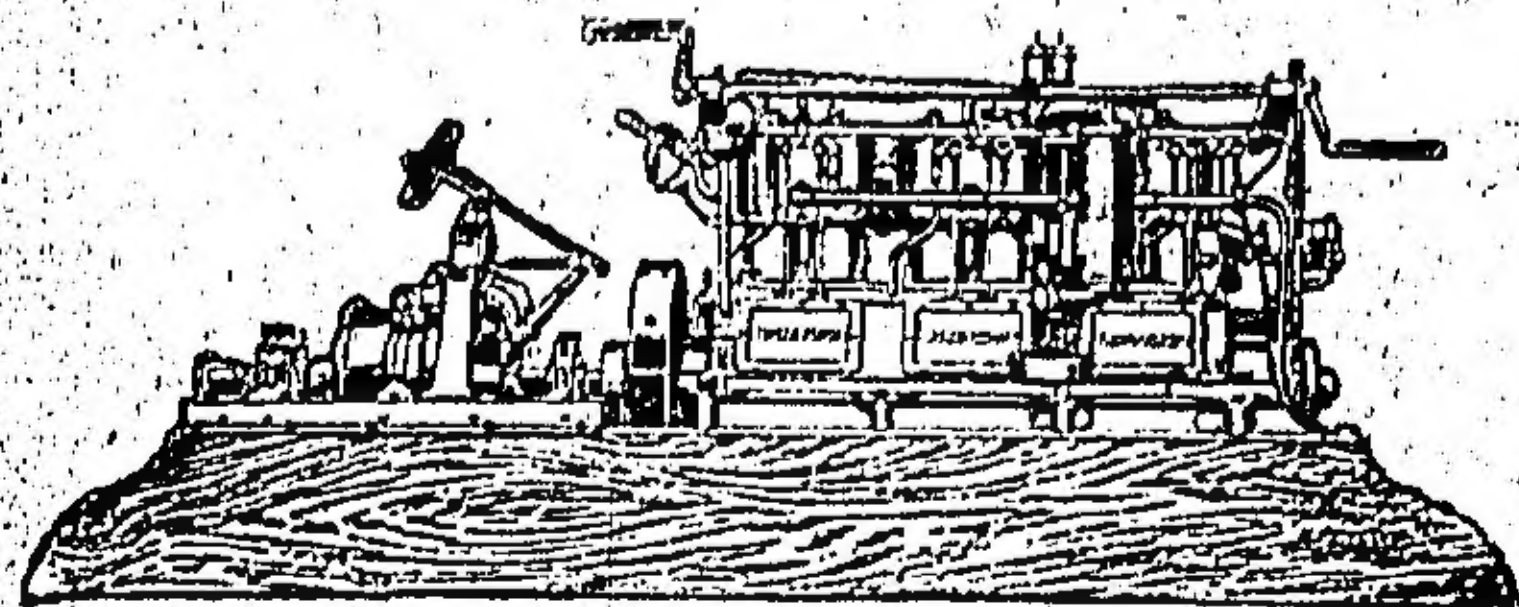
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VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London & Genoa via S'pore, &c.	Candia	P. & O.	28, Oct.
Marseilles via Ports	Chili	M. M.	3, Nov.
London	Monshire	J. M. Co.	4, Nov.
M'les, L'don & Werp via S'pore etc.	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	4, Nov.
Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool	Phemius	B. & S.	7, Nov.
Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool	Achilles	B. & S.	20, Nov.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	27, Oct.
Via, B.O. T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	29, Oct.
Via, B.O. S'he via S'hai &c.	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	3, Nov.
New York via Suez Canal	Saint Fillans	J. M. Co.	6, Nov.
Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, etc.	Cyclops	B. & S.	9, Nov.
San Francisco & San Pedro &c.	Hazel Dollar	R. D. Co.	10, Nov.
V'toria, B.O. & T'ma via S'hai &c.	Pinnama M.	O. S. K.	11, Nov.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, etc.	Glenroy	J. M. Co.	24, Nov.
South America Line	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	2, Dec.
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	8, Dec.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Changeha	B. & S.	30, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	10, Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitchai M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Kobe and Yokohama	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	27, Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	1, Nov.
Poochow via Swatow & Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	18, Nov.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	19, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Timah	J. C. J. L.	2, half O.
Java	Titaroom	J. C. J. L.	F. half O.
Shanghai	Tiliwang	J. C. J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tipanas	J. C. J. L.	7, desp.
Japan	Tijmanok	J. C. J. L.	F. half N.
Shanghai	Tijbadas	J. C. J. L.	F. half N.
	Tijkembang	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

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For NEW YORK via PANAMA

The s.s. "ATHOLL."

on for about 28th October.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914.

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. CHINA will leave this
port at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, Oct.
27th for San Francisco, via Manila,
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU,
HOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA
MARU have been withdrawn from the
service, and their substitutes are not
placed.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will
next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the
2nd December.

CONSIGNEES

COMPAGNIE DES MES-
SAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

s.s. "ATLANTIQUE."

Consignees of Cargo in
connection with above Steamer
are hereby informed that
their goods with the exception of
Opium, Treasure and Valuables
are being landed and stored at
their risks into the hazardous and
or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf
& Godown Co., Ltd. at Kowloon
whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forward-
ed on unless intimation is received
from the Consignees before
NOON TO-DAY requesting it to
be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be count-
ersigned by the Undersigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after
the 30th inst. at Noon will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to
me on or before the 3rd Nov.,
1914 or they will not be recog-
nized.

All damaged packages will be
examined on the 30th inst. at
10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

P. THOMAS,

Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Kumsang, Br. s.s. 2077, F. Wheeler, 14th
Oct.—Moji 8th Oct. Coal.—J. M.

Maukang, Br. s.s. 1544, R. A. Mathews
15th Oct.—Sandakan, 9th Oct.
General.—J. M. & Co.

Chinhuu, Br. s.s. 1357, Finlayson, 16th
Oct.—Manila, 13th October, Gen.
—B. & S.

Annan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1870, U. Nagano
18th inst.—Moji, 11th inst. Coal
—O. S. K.

Tijpanas, Dut. s.s. 3315, A. de Lange, 19th
inst.—Mabassar, 10th inst. Gen.
—J. O. J. L.

Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1033, W. G. G. Lonsk.
20th inst.—Manila, 17th inst. Gen.
—J. M. & Co.

Salama, Br. s.s. 1409, P. A. Gardiner, 20th
inst.—Singapore, 13th inst. Gen.
—B. L.

Tacoma Maru, Jap. s.s. 3330, J. Hamada,
21st inst.—Manila, 18th inst. Gen.
—O. S. K.

Daiji Maru, Jap. s.s. 890, Tokushige, 21st
inst.—Swatow, 20th inst. Gen.—
O. S. K.

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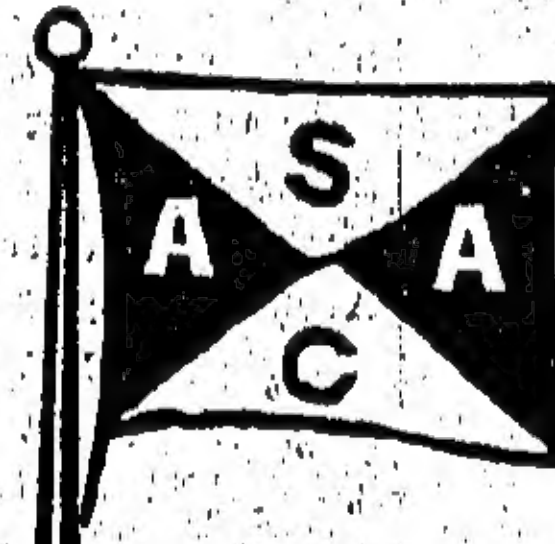
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Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER ALL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE	SPRINGS	WELLS
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	18' 6" top bottom	20'	5' 6"		
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271'	7' 6"	18' 6"	5' 6"		
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	264'	20' 3"	74'	5' 6"		
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	250'	60'	12'	5' 6"		
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	250'	60'	12'	5' 6"		
TAI-KOK-TSUI						
Consolidated Dock	460'	65'	20'	5' 6"		
ASBDEEN						
Horsedock	430'	64'	20'	5' 6"		
Lanant Dock	333'	64'	20'	5' 6"		

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1914.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH REPORTS OF THE FIGHTING.

ALLIES TAKE 1,000 GERMAN PRISONERS.

(Havas Telegram.)

Oct. 25, 5.35 p.m.

The battle continues on our Left Wing. On the whole we have advanced at certain points and given ground at others. We have repulsed attacks on our Right Wing, which has advanced slightly. The Germans are retreating south of Warsaw and west of Ivangeord. On the eastern front very hard fighting is still proceeding.

(French Government Telegrams via Peking.)

Oct. 25, 12.25 p.m.

On the 24th the battle continued on the Allies' Left Wing. The Germans advanced at certain points, especially around La Bassée and north of Dixmude. On the other hand, the Allies progressed a good deal at other points, notably between Armentières and Lille, at Langemarck and east of Nieport. There were considerable losses on both sides, the Germans especially suffering.

Between the La Bassée canal and the North Sea the Allies took 1,000 prisoners.

On the 23rd, the German attacks, made night and day, were repulsed at all points.

In Woevre our advance has continued. The French troops have kept most of the ground they had conquered south of Thiancourt by an energetic forward move. The Germans asked for an armistice, but the French Commander-in-Chief refused to grant it and resumed the attack, which resulted in a marked advance.

Oct. 26, 11.50 a.m.

On the heights of the Meuse the French field artillery destroyed three more German batteries, one of which was of large calibre. There are no changes at other points.

FOR THE TROOPS.

Another Parcel From Hongkong.

Last week 507 garments made by the women of Hongkong and Macao were sent to the Hon. Secretary, "Queen Mary's Needlework," Friary Court, St. James' Palace, S. W., for the soldiers at the war and their wives and families at home.

The following is a list of the garments:

- 29 Mufflers.
- 108 Pairs socks.
- 1 Cholera belt.
- 20 Balclava helmets.
- 1 Cap.
- 48 Pairs cuffs.
- 1 Shawl.
- 21 Chest protectors.
- 2 Pairs bedroom slippers.
- 7 Pairs pyjamas.
- 56 Shirts.
- 53 Bed jackets.
- 38 Flannel vests.
- 13 Pairs pants.
- 8 Women's flannel petticoats.
- 21 Women's blouses.
- 1 Woman's skirt.
- 3 Women's dresses.
- 5 Women's night gowns.
- 11 Children's dresses.
- 2 Boys' khaki trousers and tunics.
- 2 Overall.
- 10 Pairs knickers.
- 19 Children's petticoats.
- 11 Boys' shirts.
- 2 Babies' bonnets.
- 5 Infants' jackets.
- 5 Children's coats.
- 2 Children's bed jackets.
- 1 Child's nightgown.
- 1 Pair bed socks.

Bijou Scenic Theatre.

Another good drama, entitled "The Midnight Sun," is being screened just now at the Bijou. The film is in five parts, is 3,000 feet long, and comprises a number of exciting incidents, including a very realistic representation of a fire in a coal mine. In addition, a beautiful scenic film, "The Fjords and Mountains of Norway," is being shown. Both of these will be staged for the last time to-morrow evening.

PRIZE COURTS.

Amendment of the Order-in-Council.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary issued this morning contains the following notification:

No. 406.—It is hereby notified that by an Order of His Majesty the King in Council bearing date the thirtieth day of September, 1914, the Rules made in pursuance of the Prize Courts Act, 1894, on the 5th August, 1914, and proclaimed in this Colony in the Gazette of the 9th October, 1914, have been amended in the manner hereinafter set out, that is to say:—

In Order No. XXVIII Rule 3 is omitted retrospectively as though it had never been inserted.

In Order No. XXIX.

The words "on motion" are omitted in Rules 1 and 3. The words "form of the notice of motion will be found in Appendix A number 54" are omitted in Rule 1. The words "by motion" are omitted in Rule 4.

The following new Rules are added:—

4A.—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Order, the Court shall on the request of the proper officer of the Crown accept in lieu of payment into Court an undertaking in writing signed by the proper officer of the Crown for payment into Court on behalf of the Crown of appraised value of the ship, or of the amount fixed under Rule 4 of this Order, as the case may be, at such time or times as the Court shall declare by order that the same or any part thereof is required for the purpose of payment out of Court.

4B.—Where in any case of requisition under this order it is made to appear to the judge on behalf of the Crown that the Lords of the Admiralty desire to requisition the ship temporarily, the Court may, in lieu of an order of release, make an order for the temporary delivery of the ship to the Lords of the Admiralty, and subject as aforesaid the provisions of this order shall apply to such a requisition; provided always that, in the event of the return of the ship to the custody of the Court, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the return to the Crown of the money paid into Court, or some or any part thereof, or the release of the undertaking given on behalf of the Crown or the reduction of the amount undertaken to be paid thereby, as the case may be; and provided also that, where the ship so requisitioned is subject to the provisions of Order XXVIII, Rule 1, relating to detention, the amount for which the Crown shall be considered liable in respect of such requisition shall be the amount of the damage, if any, which the ship has suffered during such temporary delivery as aforesaid.

In Appendix A.

Form No. 54 is omitted.
CLAUDE SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.

26th October, 1914.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Tre. surer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—St. Stephen's College, \$100.

Interesting Wedding.
An interesting wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral to-day, when Mr. Nicol Williamson, merchant, of Manila, was married to Miss Edith Jeffries, of London, who arrived in the Colony yesterday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle in the presence of a small congregation of friends. Mr. J. W. White was at the organ and rendered appropriate wedding music.

WAR ITEMS.

Germany and Italy.

Rome, Sept. 18.

Germany continues to try to influence Italian public opinion with all kinds of publications, the latest being a pamphlet in Italian, which is widely spread. It is called "The truth about the war."

Among the collaborators to the pamphlet are Frederick Naumann, a Deputy, Count Oppersdorff, a Deputy, Herr Erzberger, and Count Reventlow.

The preface to the pamphlet ends thus: "With German energy we are determined to win, and we invite Italians to win with us."—Reuter.

Rome, Sept. 17.

The Italian Radical party will vote in favour of an Order of the Day requesting the Government to abandon neutrality and to ally itself with the Triple Entente.

The Anarchist party has declared against war.—Central News.

Madame Patti's Adventure.

Paris, Sept. 18.

Mme. Adelina Patti and her husband Baron de Cederstrom, who have arrived here, state they were made prisoners while at Carlsbad.

They were surrounded by a crowd of Austrians shouting "Down with the French!" "Down with the English!" The police subjected them to a thorough search and told them they must not go out of the hotel. Soldiers afterwards entered, and they were placed under a guard.

They remained thus for several weeks, when they were released under certain conditions, their male servants being kept as hostages.

When the Baron and Baroness were leaving they had to be protected by troops from the crowd, who threw stones at them. Madame Patti is coming to London.—Central News.

The Indian Troops.

The Press Bureau has issued a communication from the Military Secretary of the India Office expressing regret that no precise information can be given as to the present distribution of units of the Indian establishment, but intimating that letters and parcels for officers or men will be forwarded for delivery "as circumstances permit" if they are sent to the India Office, Whitehall, S.W., and marked "Indian Expeditionary Force."

Australia's Pride.

Melbourne, Sept. 16.
Mr. Miller, Minister of Defence, states that immediately on the outbreak of war the Australian Fleet, co-operating with the China Squadron, searched for the enemy's cruisers and dismantled the enemy's wireless stations in the Pacific. All the necessary measures were also taken to safeguard trade routes.

From August 1 to September 12 the cruiser Melbourne covered 11,170 miles, mostly in the tropics, and the other ships of the fleet also travelled great distances. The manner in which these extensive operations were carried out was due to the fine leading of Rear-Admiral Sir George Patey and the enthusiasm of all under him.

The accomplishment of so much at such small sacrifices of life was matter for congratulation.—Reuter.

Old Boys and Universities Hand In Hand.

Major-General Sir Francis Lloyd, commanding the London district, reviewed the two London battalions of the Old Public School and University Men's Force in Hyde Park last month. The combined battalions were 1,900 strong and the splendid physique of the men was the subject of general comment. "I never saw a more magnificent body of men

in my life," was the tribute of Sir Francis after the march-past. All the men on parade were in civilian dress. Although they have been drilling only a week, their movements were executed almost with the precision of a battalion of the Guards. The high state of efficiency they have attained in the course of a week's training is explained by the fact that at least 75 per cent. have belonged to the Officers' Training Corps.

Mr. Churchill, who was taking his morning ride in the Park, watched the evolutions with evident interest, and then rode over to Sir Francis and expressed his appreciation of the force.

The General announced that he intends to apply to have the force converted at once into a Brigade, with a Brigadier and a Brigade Staff ready to take the field at the shortest possible notice.

Red Cross Duchess.

Amsterdam, Sept. 18.

Millicent Duchess of Sutherland and eight English nurses are returning to England to-day via Flushing, their return having been facilitated by the kindness of the American Legation in Brussels.

They had a thrilling experience in Namur, where German shells fell right into the courtyard of their hospital.—Reuter.

Hamburg Threatened with Famine.

Rome, Sept. 14.

The dearth of food in Germany is rapidly assuming a position of the extremest gravity. Famine prevails in Hamburg. The situation there is merely an example of the conditions prevailing all over Germany.

The immense store-houses in Hamburg have been taken over by the General Staff and their contents sent to the front. There is neither milk nor prepared food for babies, and long sad processions of mothers are reported outside the Town Hall.—Reuter.

"We are Lost."

The news of the German defeat in the great battle of the Marne has passed through Switzerland northwards, says the Standard correspondent at Geneva, despite the fact that every precaution had been taken by the German censors to prevent any reports of the misfortune filtering through. It is no exaggeration to say that this news has caused a feeling akin to dismay in Germany.

Serious disorders are reported from various towns where mobs formed and paraded the streets, despite the police, shouting: "Give us news! Tell us the truth!" So grave was the position in Munich when the news became known that the offices of the newspapers were hastily closed and barricaded as a precaution against rioting.

Berlin's Belated News.

A correspondent has stated to the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant* that as early as Thursday a feeling of anxiety was beginning to creep over Berlin. Everyone in the Prussian capital knew that many severe battles had taken place, says the *Telegraph*, and the sudden restriction of official news created uneasiness, which was increased by what the Austrians called the strategic surrender of Lemberg.

The correspondent adds that the Germans were not despondent or despairing, but the mystery of the extent of their losses was prey on their minds. No one could tell how many men fell in even the earliest battles, as such casualty lists as are supplied are much behindhand.

From Bucharest it is reported that a panic occurred in Vienna on the receipt of the news of the capture of Semlin by the Servians. Four hundred thousand unemployed are parading the streets of the capital.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

Making of the Native Army.

The *Globe's* Military Correspondent writes:—

The present is not by any means the first occasion upon which the native troops of India have been utilised for service in other countries. Thus, in 1801 we find a force from India co-operating in the operations against the French in Egypt and accompanying the army in its memorable march across the desert from Kossair to the Nile; while others took part in the expeditions to the Mauritius and to Java in 1810 and 1811. Troops from Bengal and Madras formed part of Lord Gough's army in the first China war of 1840-42, generally known as the "opium war." In 1858-57 the Persian expedition, and in 1860 the force sent to China to co-operate with the French army, were largely Indian; and there have been other instances, notably the Abyssinian expedition in 1867, the Persia in 1872, the despatch of Indian regiments to Malta in 1878, and to Egypt in 1882. In 1885 there were sent to Suakin from India a native cavalry regiment, two companies of Madras sappers, and three battalions of native infantry. In the same year, to Egypt, a fully organised transport corps of 2,000 camels in four divisions of 500 each; and to South Africa in 1901-02 certain non-combatant details. The force now being sent from India to reinforce the army in France comprises two divisions, a cavalry division, and other troops, and no higher compliment could be paid to the Indian soldier.

As far back as 250 years ago there already existed in Bengal the germ of the splendid army that now garrisons India from Peshawar to Cape Comorin. It originated in three separate nuclei, separated by many miles of road and sea and hostile territory. These three centres, originated in, first, "an ensign and thirty men," reinforced by "a gunner and his crew," stationed in Bengal towards the end of the seventeenth century; second, a detachment sent to garrison Bombay, the dowry of Catherine of Braganza, Charles the Second's bride; and, third, the forming of companies and soldiers from factory door-keepers and watchmen in Madras. These curiously haphazard beginnings were the unmediated foundation of three immense armies of horse, foot, and artillery. There was no lack of recruits for the early Sepoy levies of the French and English in India, for the state of the whole country was one of perpetual war, and the trade of the soldier was almost the only one practicable and profitable. It was to a Frenchman that the idea first occurred of training the natives of India in the ways of European warfare.

M. Dupleix, the able and ambitious Governor of Pondicherry, employed French officers to form them into companies of fixed strength and with a regular organisation, uniformly clothed and paid and equipped and accoutred. This new force was dignified with the name of Sepahis, or Sepoys, and the system proved such a success that it was soon imitated by the English authorities at Fort St. George, and the number of our Sepoys was numerically increased until they swelled into battalions, brigades, and, finally, armies. The first raised troops were uniformly dressed in white jackets and short breeches, with the legs bare and the feet shod with sandals. The head-dress was a cloth turban made up on a frame, and with a brass boss on the crown.

The first time the English

GERMAN OUTRAGES.

Further Statements of Belgian Incidents.

Antwerp, Sept. 15.

An inhabitant of Wavre has given the *Metropole* the following figures concerning the atrocities perpetrated by Germans round Liege:—

At Soumagne 270 men were shot.

At Labroul 81 out of a total of 82.

At Sprontin all the men were killed.

And at Andenne 400.

The Germans announced that men who presented themselves voluntarily would be spared, but it is declared that they shot all who did so.

At Linco, in the commune of Sprimont, a particularly horrible outrage occurred. A German officer accused M. Nandrin of communicating with the Belgian army, and shot him. M. Nandrin's son immediately avenged his father's death and was himself shot. The Germans then forced Mme. Nandrin and her two daughters, aged 32 and 30, to drink the officer's blood. An eye-witness who told the story to the informant of the *Metropole* became ill when repeating it.—Central News.

Decrease in Crime.

Mr. Justice Wallace, at the London Quarter Sessions, remarked that since the beginning of the war crime in London had shown a decrease of 40 per cent. This, he said, was due to the spirit of self-restraint which had spread even to the old offenders.

Sepoys wore red coats on the field was at the battle of Omdurman. After that their uniform was gradually assimilated to that of the English soldier. The kammand was abolished, the short breeches and sandals were replaced by trousers and boots; a shako succeeded to the turban, but minus the leather peak in front, as the Sepoy objected to wearing anything leathery in his head-dress. After a hundred years of endeavour, the Anglo-Indian military authorities had just finally succeeded in making the Sepoy externally a faithful imitation of the outward garb and appearance of his European comrade, when in 1857 he went and mutilated and caused all their thought and labour to be thrown away, and their long-cherished and conservative ideals to give way to entirely new and revolutionary ones.

In 1798 the three Presidency armies were reorganised and increased in numbers. At the outbreak of the Sepoy Mutiny in 1857, though the shadow of the Russian advance had not yet fallen on our north-western frontier, the strength of the Indian Native Army was double what it is to-day. The fidelity of the Frontier, or as it was then called, Irregular Force of the Punjab, the alacrity of the Panjabi and the frontiersman to serve, added to the steady loyalty of the Bombay and Madras corps, together enabled us to reconquer India. They remain with us as some of the elite of the Native Army of to-day. The old distinction between the three separate armies and the four army corps has now gone, and their differences have been merged in one homogeneous Indian Army. And, indeed, when the bulk of all three Armies is composed of Panjabis, and recruited from the single province of the Panjab, there was no object gained by the retention of the old classification. The Panjabi, whether Pathan, Panjabi, Mussulman, Sikh, or Dogra, is the best soldier that we can find in our Indian Empire. He is not superior to the Gurkha, but most of the Gurkhas in our service are not our own subjects, but foreign mercenaries from Nepal.

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against	Britain.
"	Russia.
"	France.
"	Belgium.
Austria against	Serbia.
"	Russia.
"	Britain.
"	France.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement, and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shot fired by Russian frontier patrol on German near Przekon; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biele. Germans invade France near Chirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbs and

Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilbourg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig. Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haslen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Olrey. Cannonade heard at Tirlemont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Dniester; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styria. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenching along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerhingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French recapture Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany. August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyk. Servians clear the country at Loznitz, Leshnitsa and Schabatz. Servians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvoorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Lvon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details: Officers killed, 36; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiaochau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haalioz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 260,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses three times that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date: Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,061; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne.

September 10.—Forces of 60,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Horbatahoke, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunerville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Lunerville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revinoy and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back.

Sept. 15.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Forces.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to Congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Oormoran and two gunboats sink in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Pontoporus (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian cruiser off Dalmatian coast.

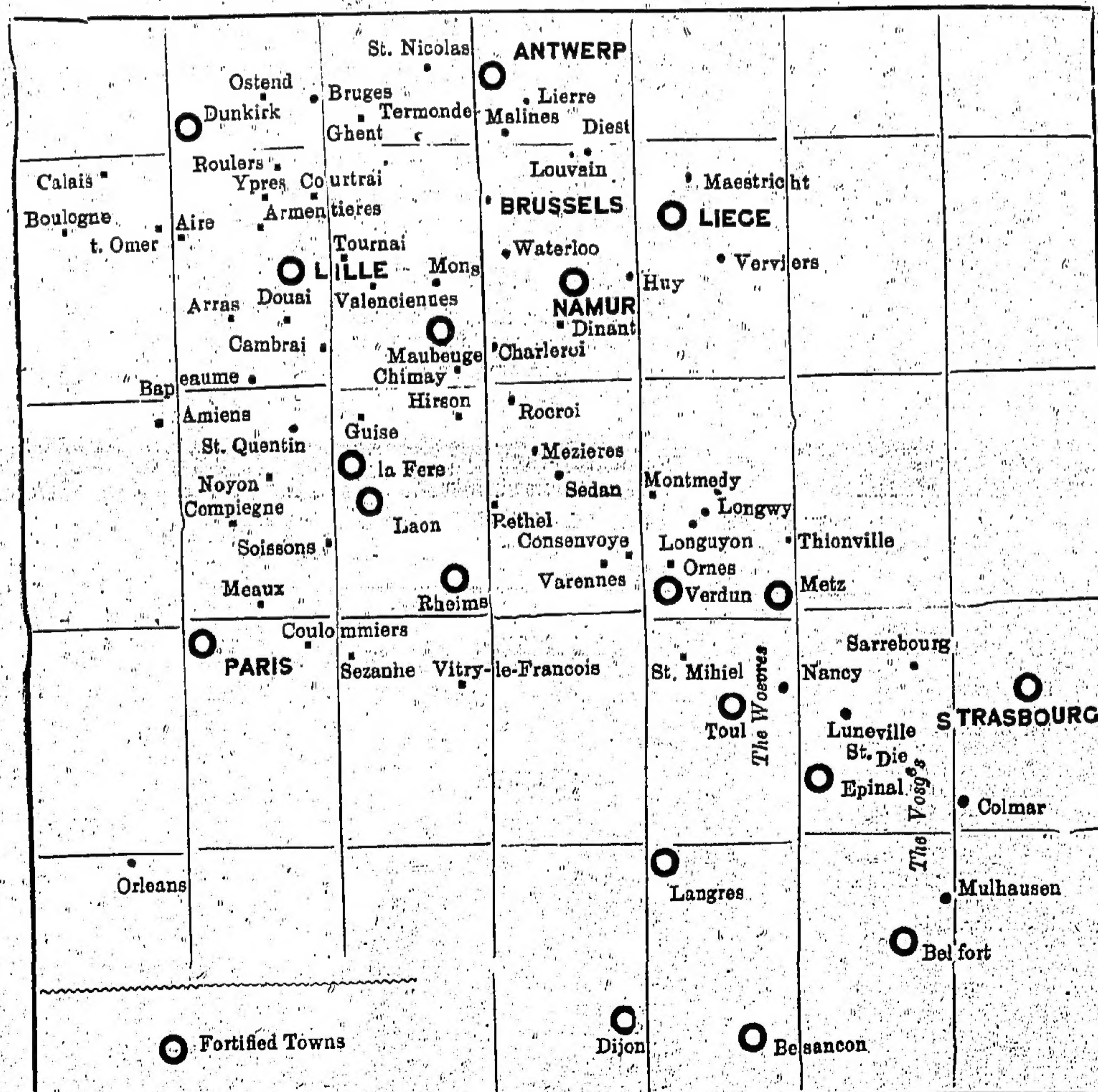
Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the great battle continues all along the line. The allies have made good progress at many points. The Germans have been expelled from their positions around Lille and thrown back across the Belgian frontier, while the Allies occupy a line from Ypres to the sea and have advanced as far as Roulers. Violent fighting continues. A British naval fleet off the Belgian coast is bombarding the German flank.

Commercial.

Tin Output.
The output from the Middleton tin mines for September was:—Staicing 186 piculs, tribute 18 piculs, a total of 204 piculs.

London Rubber Special.
London, October 15.—It is feared there will be an oversupply of rubber. Old schemes are re-appearing, and the Rubber Growers' Association project, entitled Rubber Roadways, previously mentioned, is expected to be remodelled on a larger scale. The following interim dividends are announced:—Highlands and Lowlands 3 per cent., Nordanal 5 per cent. Sungei Buaya pays 7½ per cent., and carries forward £4,300.—*Straits Times*.

Raw Silk in Japan.
Exports of raw silk from Yokohama for three months from July 1, when the new season began, amounted to 47,221 bales, of which 5,170 bales were consigned to Europe and 42,051 to America. Compared with the corresponding period last year the shipment to America showed an increase of 8,400 bales, but those to Europe a decrease of 17,065 bales; or a net decrease of 8,665 bales. Shipments last month to Europe showed a falling-off of 4,528 bales, and those to America of 862 bales, or a total decrease of 5,390 bales, as compared with the figures of September last year. The figures for last month compare with those for September 1913 as follows:

	Sept. 1914.	Sept. 1913.
Bales.		
Europe	1,032	5,500
America	12,041	12,903
Total	13,073	18,403

Compared with the figures for the preceding month, when the trade suffered most severely, shipments to Europe last month showed an increase of 971 bales, but a decrease of 5,469 bales in shipments to America. From these figures it may be seen that the trade with Europe has begun to revive. Exports to America, on the other hand, have a tendency to decline.

Bullion.
Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company's weekly circular dated London, September 17, states that "Gold continues to flow steadily into the Bank of England Reserves. The following receipts have been notified by the Bank:—

10 £1,062,000 in bar gold.	
11 151,000, U.S.A. gold coin.	
12 11,000, bar gold.	
13 124,000, U.S.A. gold coin.	
14 10,000, bar gold.	
15 85,000, U.S.A. gold coin.	
16 68,000, bar gold.	
17 125,000, U.S.A. gold coin.	
18 34,000, bar gold.	
19 74,000, U.S.A. gold coin.	

Withdrawals were made as under:
Sept. 16. £500,000 set aside for H.M. Treasury Note Redemption Account.

The net influx during the week is £1,222,000. Owing to a shortage of currency, it is proposed to mint gold coin of local design in British South Africa. With reference to silver the circular contains the following:—The trend of prices has been downward. The lowest price during the week was 23.15/16d. on Tuesday—a drop of 1/16d. from that of Monday, notwithstanding that supplies were far from plentiful. Sellers were placed at a disadvantage owing to the continued absence of Eastern support. The desire to supplement currency facilities is not confined to this hemisphere, for the United States of America is committed to the purchase of no less than 25,000,000 oz. for subsidiary silver coin. The authorization stipulated that the price paid should not be above the average of the quotations from January 15 and June 15, 1914, namely, about 27½d. per oz. std. Therefore, until that price is exceeded, supplies from America are likely to be cut off considerably at the source. Certain of the Mexican refineries are at work, but the high rate of insurance now necessary to cover war risk does not encourage shipments. On the other hand, it is announced that silver to the value of £40,000 which sank with the Empress of Ireland has been recovered. One thing is very plain, the character of the market is such

that any real competition can hardly fail to cause upward movements as pronounced as those which take place in a downward direction. The extreme strain placed upon currency systems as a consequence of the War is not likely to be relaxed at once, whether the War come to an unexpectedly swift end, or be unduly prolonged, and an exceptionally large demand for silver coin is likely to arise for some time to come.

GERMANY AND NORWAY.

Matters for Investigation.

A *Globe* correspondent writes:—

Christiania, September 12
Strenuous efforts are being made by Germany to make some trade show by means of Scandinavians. That the latter are meeting them more than half-way there can be no doubt. In this connection it is noteworthy that nitrate is being shipped from Norway to Stettin. The large Nitroden and Saabheim nitrate works, registered here as the "Norsk-Hydro," but actually a French company under the auspices of the Banque de Paris, turn out some 70,000 tons annually. At the outbreak of war the works partially closed down, but are now arranging to carry on again provided that the men accept a maximum pay of 25 kroner a week and wait for the balance to be paid after the conclusion of peace. I have not a list of your contraband before me, but as a main ingredient in explosives nitrate—and even carbide—should be included. I commend the subject to you, should you think it of sufficient interest for the consideration of the Foreign Office and the Admiralty. The nitrate is loaded up in Skien after being brought down by lighters from Nitroden. A larger steamer left there the other day with a cargo of nitrate and wood pulp for Stettin. This is the only place nitrate is shipped from. Carbide is also being sent to Germany from (I believe) Kragero. The large British carbide and cyanamide factories at Odda near Bergen are shipping mainly to Australia (Sydney), but Scandinavian bottoms are employed. The company are however their own exporting agents.

The Norwegian Press is practically controlled from Berlin by Norwegians paid by Germany to transmit German lies to Norway. Though the papers themselves do not comment, the headlines show unmistakably that a German triumph at the expense of dreaded Russia would be far from unwelcome, and therefore from fear of both Germany and Russia (compunct England being never of much consequence) every German item of news unfavourable to Britain is set forth in detail and distributed all over the country, is thoroughly believed. Last evening it was reprinted here, from a German paper, that on the bodies of English soldiers were found army orders directing them to show the white flag and shoot down Germans approaching, as also that the British prisoners in Germany were abused by their Belgian and French confederates for being no use, and only being in the way at the battle of Mons. It is almost unbelievable to any who do not know the people here, that a cultured Press should adopt this position towards a country to whom Norwegians owe their very existence. And we are supplying them with export-free coal to aid German trade!

The home Government should keep a sharp eye to contraband possibilities from this side, and more particularly should attention be given to the subject of wireless transmission from the large trans-Atlantic station at Jodderen, near Stavanger. The stations on the Norwegian coast as at Spitzbergen, were built by the Norwegian branch of the German A.E.G. electrical firm, who have doubtless some indirect pull on them. But the Stavanger installation is, I believe, Marconi. Nothing has yet transpired as to the reason why Norwegian shipping has been detained in Russian ports. Personally, I am of the opinion that it is the risk of

NOTICES

ESTABLISHED 1855.

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Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day—just a little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.s and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. Get IZAL, because it positively kills disease germs, stops infection and instantly removes bad smells.



TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION.

IZAL—the guaranteed disinfectant of unrivalled strength—is the pioneer modern high power germicide. Officially adopted throughout the British Empire.

Mixes equally well with salt, brackish or fresh water.

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THROUGH INDIA AND BURMAH WITH PEN AND BRUSH, by A. Hugh Fisher..... 120.00	THE LOST TRIBES, by George A. Birmingham... 1.75
ANNALS AND ANTIQUITIES OF RAJASTHAN, by James Tod, in 2 Volumes..... 8.00	THE HOUSE OF MAMMON, by Fred M. White..... 1.75
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	THE RED WALL, by Frank Saville..... 1.50

Norwegian steamers on the home voyage being stopped by German cruisers in the Baltic, and furnishing the latter with particulars re mines laid out. The other day a Norwegian steamer—the Freidig, of Stavhalla, interviewed by a local paper, said that she had been thus stopped in the Baltic and asked for particulars of mines by the Germans. Interviewer: "Did you give the information?"—"A long pause—Captain: "Well, I was never in such a fix in my life!" "Did you give the information?"—"Well, I acted justly towards both sides!" The Russians will take care that this does not occur again. The vessels are detained, but the crews are returned overland. That very same vessel left Drammen immediately after with a cargo, and to fetch coal from England—Russia's ally!

Steamship Conference for Bombay Line.

It is generally surmised that with the expiry of the term of the Steamship Conference for the Bombay Line organized by the four great shipping companies, viz. the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the P. & O. S. N. Co., and the Austrian Lloyd falling on the 15th inst., the Conference will naturally be broken up, partly due to the voluntary withdrawal of the Austrian Lloyd soon after the outbreak of the War and partly to the recent fusion of the P. & O. S. N. Co. with the British India S. N. Co., which is a powerful rival to the N. Y. K. on the Calcutta service. Furthermore, the P. & O. S. N. Co. has had all its vessels requisitioned by the home Govern-

ment and has only one steamer left available, of which nothing has been heard since her recent departure from Japan for Bombay. Whether or not the P. & O. steamers will remain in the Conference or withdraw therefrom is unknien yet.

Rubber Factory Burnt.

The Cochin Rubber Co. has had its rubber factory on Vellankara Estate, South India, burned to the ground and about 12,000 lbs. of rubber were lost. The machinery fortunately was saved. The factory cost over Rs. 85,000 and was fully covered by insurance. It is understood that the estate was also insured against loss of profits by fire.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION No. 8,335.

Medical Department, Hongkong, 16th Oct. 1914.
It is hereby notified that sealed tenders, in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Medical Department Contract," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Saturday, the 31st October, 1914, for the supply of Aerated Waters; Bedding and Clothing; Beers, Spirits, Wines, etc.; Spirit of Wine; Chemicals, Drugs, Surgical Instruments and Sundries; Furniture, etc.; Milk, etc.; Provisions; Sundries; and Washing; (Schedules Nos. 1 to 10), required locally by this Department, for the period of one year from the first of January next inclusive.

For form of tender apply at the Colonial Secretary's Office. All other information may be obtained from the Principal Civil Medical Officer at the Civil Hospital.
J. T. O. JOHNSON, Principal Civil Medical Officer

NOTICES

NOTICE.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & Co. Limited

have been appointed AGENTS

for Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey's Wines & Spirits.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

A SALE OF WORK in aid of Local Charities for children and the Prince of Wales Fund will be held in the Grounds of Government House (By kind permission of His Excellency the Governor) on Saturday, 31st October from 2 to 6 p.m.

ENTRANCE ONLY at the Garden Gate in Upper Albert Road. Prices of Admission: Adults 3/6, Children 1/6. All Members and Associates free.

"Mrs. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS."

Toys and Fancy Articles. Ices, Sweets, Tea.

NO CHITS TAKEN.

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BAZAAR—BAZAAR—BAZAAR

On Saturday 24th October, 1914, and following days, Commencing each day at 10 a.m.

Ladies' Dresses, Children's Frocks, Table Covers, Handkerchiefs, Boys' Jerseys, Babies' Robes. In a large variety of style.

CHILDREN'S BAZAAR. A Special Feature of this year's Sale. Sweet Stalls, Dainty Chocolates, and Maroons. Toys in great variety and at all prices.

A Visit to the Convent during the Bazaar will afford a rare opportunity of getting an insight into the educational value of the Industrial Section of the School, wherein the technical training of hundreds of orphan girls is being conducted from day to day.

AMERICAN DENTIST.

PORECELANE FILLINGS. The Latest Improvements for Lasting Workmanship and Painless Operations. No charge for examination. Fees moderate. Diploma, Tokio.

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6.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.	10.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. " " " "
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1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " " " "	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " " " "
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " " " "	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " " " "
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " " " "	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. " " " "
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. " " " "	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. " " " "

NIGHT CARS. 8.30 P.M. and 9.30 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. every half hour. 11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS. 7.45 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN. 10.30 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. " " " " 12.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. " " " " 1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " " " " 2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " " " " 3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " " " " 4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " " " " 5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " " " " 6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. " " " " 7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. " " " " 8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. " " " "

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T/T Shanghai 77		On Bangkok 90
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T/T Japan 84 3/4		4 m/s, D/P 1.92 1/4
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Demand India 129 1/4		30 d/s, Sany & M. 1.93 1/2
T/T Bombay 129 1/4		30 d/s, San F. & N. Y. 44
Demand Bombay 129 1/4		4 m/s, Marks Nom
T/T Calcutta 129 1/4		4 m/s, Francos 2.24 1/2
Demand Calcutta 129 1/4		6 m/s, do 2.29 1/2
Demand Manila 84 1/2		Gold Leaf per tael \$59.40
T/T San F. & N. Y. 42		Sovereign 11.45
Demand, New York 4 1/8		Bar Silver, ready 22 1/2
T/T Java 108 3/4		forward

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
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(U.S. Gold) \$7,310,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

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N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
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Hongkong, 17th October, 1914.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

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Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. 12

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Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

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Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-

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INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

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Subscribed " "1,125,000

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